

R. C. M. W.
No. 22.

[Vol. 6]

THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

10 October, 1926.

*U.S. Command and General Staff School,
Fort Leavenworth Library*

**Review of Current Military
Writings**

FOR THE USE OF

Instructors of The General Service Schools
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

July-September, 1926

CONTENTS

	Page
I.—New Books Received with Index to Reviews.....	3
II.—Review of Books.....	13
III.—New Translations Received.....	35
IV.—Magazines Received.....	36
V.—Publications Received from Other Service Schools.....	38
VI.—Subject Index of New Books, Selected Magazine Articles and Documents.....	40

THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS PRESS
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
462—10-31-26—500

1926

Z6723

.U 35

I. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED WITH INDEX TO REVIEWS

(Titles of books which have appeared under "New Books
Received" in previous numbers of the
R.C.M.W. are shown in italics.)

Armies and Navies of the World

	Page
ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK. By League of Nations.....	13
THE RASP. The Cavalry School Annual, 1926.....	•
OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND CADETS, U.S.M.A., 1926.....	•
THE GERMAN ARMY SINCE THE DEFEAT. (L'ARMÉE ALLEMANDE DEPUIS LA DÉFAITE.) 1920. Library No. 355.012.....	•
GERMANY AND THE WAR IN THE AIR. (L'ALLEMAGNE ET LA GUERRE DE L'AIR.) By General von Hoepfner, German Army. (Trans- lation from the German into French.) Library No. 940.401.....	†
MANEUVER HISTORY OF THE 5TH DIVISION. (DIVISION MANEUVERS FROM 7-10 SEPT. 1925.) (MANÖVERGESCHICHTE DER 5 DIVISION.) (DIVISIONSMANÖVER VOM 7-10 SEPT. 1925.) Headquarters III Army Corps, Swiss Army. 1926. Library No. 357.16. Docu- ment No. 790.P.....	•
MANEUVER HISTORY OF THE 6TH DIVISION. (DIVISION MANEUVERS FROM 21 TO 24 SEPT. 1925.) (MANÖVERGESCHICHTE DER 6 DIVI- SION) (DIVISIONSMANÖVER VOM 21-24 SEPT. 1925.) By Head- quarters III Army Corps, Swiss Army. Library No. 357.16. Document No. 790.P.....	•
SWISS ARMY MANEUVERS 1925. WITH SUPPLEMENT. Report of U. S. Military Attache, Berlin. 1926. Library No. 357.16. Document No. 790.P.....	•

Science and Art of War

WARFARE. A STUDY OF MILITARY METHODS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. By Spaulding, Nickerson, and Wright.....	13
MODERN WAR ON LAND, IN THE AIR, AND UNDER THE WATER. (LA GUERRE MODERNE SUR LA TERRE, DANS LES AIRS, ET SOUS LES EAUX.) By Luigi Barizini, 1917. Library No. 940.349.....	•
THE STUDY OF WAR. AN INAUGURAL LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ON THE 23 OF FEBRUARY 1926.) By Major General Sir Ernest Swinton.....	13
STRATEGIE. By Culman.....	14
WAR EXPERIENCES AND CANNAE PRINCIPLES IN THE WORLD WAR. (KRIEGSERFAHRUNGEN UND CANNAE IM WELTKRIEG.) By Major Geyer, German Army.....	15
THE WAR GOD WALKS AGAIN. By F. Britton Austin.....	16
THE BROKEN TRIDENT. By E. E. Spanner.....	16
GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR. (L'ALLEMAGNE ET LA PROCHAINE GUERRE.) By von Bernhardi, General, German Army. 1918. (Paris: Payot & Cie.) Library No. 356.8.....	•
ELEMENTARY TACTICS OR THE ART OF WAR, BRITISH SCHOOL. By Major Pakenham Walsh.....	17
STUDIES ON COMBAT. (ÉTUDES SUR LE COMBAT.) By Charles Beaux, French Army. 1921. Library No. 357.5.....	†

•Not to reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
TRAINING MANAGEMENT. By A. W. Bjornstad, General, U.S.A.....	17
THE ENIGMA OF THE RHINE. CHEMICAL STRATEGY IN TIMES OF PEACE AND TIMES OF WAR. (L'ENIGMÉ DE RHIN. LA STRATÉGIE CHIM- IQUE EN TEMPS DE PAIX ET EN TEMPS DE GUERRE.) Victor Lef- bure, Major, French Army. 1922. Library No. 940.375.....	†
OBEDIENCE IN THE ARMIES. (L'OBEISSANCE AUX ARMÉES.) By Gen- eral Cordonnier, French Army, 1924. Library No. 357.9.....	†

History—General

PRESIDENT WILSON, A STUDY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. (LE PRÉSI- DENT WILSON, ÉTUDE SUR LE DÉMOCRATIE AMERICAINE.) By Daniel Halvey. 1919. Library No. 940.381.....	•
FIGHTING RED CLOUD'S WARRIORS. By E. S. Brainstool. 1926. Library No. 873.81.....	•
THE OVERLAND MAIL 1848-1869. PROMOTER OF SETTLEMENT. PRE- CURSOR OF RAILROADS. By Le Roy Hafen.....	18
THE OUTLAWS OF CAVE-IN-ROCK. By Otto A. Rothert, 1926. Library No. 973.....	•
HISTORY OF TENNESSEE. By Albert Goodpasture, 1926. Library No. 976.8.....	•
CENTRAL EUROPE. (L'EUROPE CENTRALE.) By Frederick Naumann, Member of German Reichstag. (Translation from the German into French.) 1918. Library No. 940.301.....	•
THE SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE SINCE 1789 FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES (LES SOURCES DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE DEPUIS 1789. AUX ARCHIVES.) By Charles Schmidt. 1907. Library No. 944.....	†
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRANCE. VOLS. 27 TO 37. JULY 2, TO SEPT. 10, 1926. (BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE LA FRANCE VOLS. 27-37. 2 JUILLET 3 SEP- TEMBRE 1926). By The French Government. 1926. Library No. 944.....	•
THE GERMAN REVOLUTION NOV. 1918-JAN. 1919. (LA RÉVOLUTION ALLEMANDE NOV. 1918-JAN. 1919.) By Paul Gentizon, 1919. Library No. 945.....	•
THE WAR FINANCES OF GERMANY. (LES FINANCES DE GUERRE DE L'ALLEMAGNE.) By Charles Ritz, Professor of Law, University of Paris, 1921. Library No. 940.322.....	•
GERMANY AS A REPUBLIC. (L'ALLEMAGNE EN RÉPUBLIQUE.) By Paul Gentizon, 1920. Library No. 945.....	•
THE TRAGIC DESTINY OF NICOLAS II AND HIS FAMILY. (LE TRAG- IQUE DESTIN DE NICOLAS II ET DE SA FAMILLE.) By Pierre Gilliard, Former Tutor of the Grand Duke Alexis. 1926. Library No. 940.4205.....	•
LETTERS FROM THE GRAND DUKES TO NICOLAS II. (LETTRES DES GRANDES DUCS À NICOLAS II.) By M. Lichnovsky, 1926. Library No. 940.4205.....	•
PERSONAL JOURNAL OF NICOLAS II. (JOURNAL INTIME DE NICOLAS II.) By Nicolas II. Former Czar of Russia, 1926. Library No. 940.310.....	•
LETTERS FROM THE EMPRESS ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA TO THE EM- PEROR NICOLAS II. (LETTRES DE L'IMPÉRATRICE ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA À L'EMPEREUR NICOLAS II.) By W. Bienstock, 1924. Library No. 940.4205.....	•

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY. (ENQUÊTE JUDICIAIRE SUR L'ASSASSINAT DE LA FAMILLE IMPÉRIALE RUSSE.) By Nicolas Sokoloff, 1925. (Translation from the Russian into French.) Library No. 947.09	•
MEMOIRS OF RUSSIA. (MÉMOIRES DE RUSSIE.) By Jules Legras, 1921. Library No. 940.4201	•
HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA VOL. I. 1790-1894. (HISTOIRE DU MOUVEMENT RÉVOLUTION EN RUSSIE.) By J. W. Bienstock, 1920. Library No. 947.09	•
MEMOIRS OF ALEXANDER ISWOLSKY, FORMER AMBASSADOR FROM RUSSIA TO PARIS. (MÉMOIRES DE ALEXANDRE ISWOLSKY, ANCIEN AMBASSADEUR DE RUSSIE À PARIS 1906-1910.) By Alexander Iswolsky, 1923. Library No. 940.312	†
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MARCH 1917 TO JUNE 1918. (LA RÉVOLUTION RUSSE MARS 1917-JUIN 1918.) By Claude Anet, 1919. Library No. 940.4205	•
ABOUT THE MOUJIK. (AUTOUR DU MOUJIK.) By Raoul Labry. (Translation from the Russian into French.) 1923. Library No. 947.09	•
THE CALVARY OF AN EMPEROR. (LA CALVAIRE D'UN EMPEREUR.) By Charles de Werkmann, 1924. Library No. 940.311	19
THE EX-KING CONSTANTINE. RECOLLECTIONS OF A FORMER SECRETARY. (L'EX-ROI CONSTANTIN. SOUVENIRS D'UN ANCIEN SECRÉTAIRE.) By Georges M. Melas, 1921. Library No. 940.311	•
THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES. (LES MASSACRES D'ARMÉNIE.) By Dr. Johannes Lepuis, President German Mission to the Orient. (Translation from the German into French.) 1919. Library No. 940.4504	•
SYRIA. By Leonard Stein, 1926. Library No. 939.4	•
PEKING TO LHASA. By Sir Cecil Pereira, Major General, British Army, 1926. Library No. 915.50	•

History—Military

LIST OF HISTORICAL EXAMPLES AND REFERENCES. By The General Service Schools, 1925-26. Library No. 357.17	•
WARRIORS IN UNDRESS. By Hudleston	19
HISTORY OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, 1827-1927. By Hunt	19
THE STORY OF LITTLE BIG HORN.—CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT. By Graham	20
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY TO 1914. By Eric William Sheppard	20
NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1812 AND THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW. By Belloc	21

World War—General

WAR LITERATURE. A SYSTEMATIC AND CRITICAL HANDBOOK OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. 2 AUG. 1914 TO 11 NOV. 1918. (LA LITTÉRATURE DE GUERRE. MANUEL MÉTHODIQUE ET CRITIQUE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE. 2 AOÛT 1914-11 NOV. 1918.) By Jean Vic, Librarian National Library of France. 5 Vols. 1923. Library No. 940.03	†
CATALOG OF THE ITALIAN LITERATURE ON THE WORLD WAR IN THE FRENCH LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF WAR. (CATALOGUE MÉTHODIQUE DU FONDS ITALIEN DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET MUSÉE DE LA GUERRE.) By P. H. Michel, Chief Italian Section. 1923. Library No. 940.03	†

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR, 1914. By Hannotau.	22
GERMAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR 1914-1918. VOL. III. THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. FROM THE SAMBRE TO THE MARNE. (DER WELTKRIEG 1914 BIS 1918. DRITTER BAND. DER MARNE FELDZUG. VON DER SAMBRE ZUR MARNE.) By The German Bureau of Public Archives.	23
GERMAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR 1914-1918. VOL. IV. THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. THE BATTLE. (DER WELTKRIEG 1914 BIS 1918. VIERTER BAND. DER MARNE FELDZUG. DIE SCHLACHT.) By The German Bureau of Public Archives, 1926. Library No. 940.344.	†
THE WORLD CRISIS. (LA CRISE MONDIALE.) By W. S. Churchill. (Translation from the English into French.) 1925. Library No. 940.312.	•
THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914-1918. (LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE MONDIALE, 1914-1918.) By Col. C. A. Repington, British Army. (Translation from the English into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.3451.	•
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. OUTLINE OF PLAN. EUROPEAN SERIES. By James T. Showell, Ph.D. L.L.D. Editor. 1926. Library No. 940.321.	•
THE EUROPEAN WAR. (LA GUERRE EUROPÉENNE.) By G. Ferrero. 1916. Library No. 940.310.	•
ABOUT THE WAR. (À LA GUERRE.) By Lord Northcliffe. (Translation from the English into French.) 1917. Library No. 940.349.	•
FRANCE BEFORE GERMANY. (LA FRANCE DEVANT L'ALLEMAGNE.) By G. Clemenceau. 1918. Library No. 940.310.	•
GERMANY THE ANNEXATIONIST. (L'ALLEMAGNE ANNEXATIONISTE.) By S. Grumbach, 1917. Library No. 940.315. (Translation from the German into French).	•
I ACCUSE. (J'ACCUSE.) By a German (Dr. Richard Grelling.) 1919. Library No. 940.312. (Translation from the German into French.)	•
THE CRIME. (LE CRIME.) By a German (Dr. Richard Grelling.) 1917. Library No. 940.312. (Translation from the German into French.)	•
BELGIAN DOCUMENTS. (DOCUMENTS BELGES.) By a German (Dr. Richard Grelling.) 1919. Library No. 940.4111. (Translation from the German into French.)	•
THE FALSEHOODS OF 3 AUGUST 1914. (LE MENSONGE DU 3 AOÛT 1914.) By —. 1917. Library No. 940.312.	•
THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HUNGARY. (LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA HONGRIE.) By G. Beck, Prof. University of Paris. 1917. Library No. 940.312.	•
NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT GERMANY. (PAS D'ILLUSIONS SUR L'ALLEMAGNE.) By Maurice Muret. 1919. Library No. 940.356.	•
GREATER GERMANY THE WORK OF THE XX CENTURY. (LA PLUS ALLEMAGNE L'OEUVRE DU 20 ^È SIÈCLE.) By Otto R. Tannenburg. (Translation from the German into French.) 1916. Library No. 940.312.	•
GERMAN HAUGHTINESS. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A CRISIS. (L'ORGUEIL ALLEMAND. PSYCHOLOGIE D'UNE CRISE.) By Maurice Muret. 1915. Library No. 940.312.	•
FROM WAR TO PEACE. RECOLLECTIONS AND DOCUMENTS. (DE LA GUERRE À LA PAIX. SOUVENIRS ET DOCUMENTS.) By L. L. Klotz. 1924. Library No. 940.310.	•
THE CAUSE OF THE VICTORY. (LES ORIGINES DE LA VICTOIRE.) By J. M. Bourget, 1920. Library No. 940.3451.	•

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
DEFEAT AS VIEWED FROM THE OTHER SIDE. (LES DESSOUS DE LA DEFAITE.) By K. F. Nowak, 1923. Library No. 940.490.....	•
THE OVERTHROW. (L'EFFONDREMENT.) By Philipp Scheidemann, President, council of German Ministers. (Translation from the German into French.) 1923. Library No. 940.310.....	•
FALSE INFORMATION DURING THE GREAT WAR. (LES FAUSSES NOU- VELLES DE LA GRANDE GUERRE.) By Dr. Lucien Graux, 7 Vols. 1918. Library No. 940.312.....	•
MEMOIRS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE. (MÉMOIRES DU KRONPRINZ.) By William of Hohenzollern, Former Crown Prince of Germany. (Translation from the German into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.310.....	•
RECOLLECTIONS. (SOUVENIRS.) By Take Jonsco, 1919. Library No. 940.4401.....	•
THE GERMAN WAR AND THE UNIVERSAL CONSCIENCE. (LA GUERRE ALLEMANDE ET LA CONSCIENCE UNIVERSELLE.) By Albert, Prince of Monaco. 1919. Library No. 940.315.....	•
FINANCIAL PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR. (PRÉPARATION DE CONDUITE FINANCIÈRES DE LA GUERRE.) By J. Reisser, Prof. University of Berlin. 1916. Library No. 940.321.....	•
THE JOURNAL OF LEE MERIWETHER. SPECIAL ATTACHE TO THE AMERI- CAN EMBASSY IN PARIS 1916-1918. (LE JOURNAL DE LEE MERI- WETHER. ATTACHÉ SPÉCIALE DE L'AMBASSADE AMÉRICAINE À PARIS 1916-1918.) By Lee Meriwether, 1922. Library No. 940.409.....	•
MEMOIRS OF SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, FORMER AMBASSADOR FROM ENGLAND TO RUSSIA. (MÉMOIRS DE SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, AN- CIEN AMBASSADEUR D'ANGLETERRE EN RUSSIE.) 1910. 1917. By George Buchanan. (Translation from the English into French.) 1925. Library No. 940.310.....	•
WAR RECOLLECTIONS OF M. ERZBERGER. FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF GERMANY. (SOUVENIRS DE GUERRE DE M. ERZBERGER, ANCIEN MINISTRE DES FINANCES D'ALLEMAGNE.) By M. Erzber- ger. (Translation from the German into French.) 1921. Library No. 940.310.....	•
KITCHENER AND THE WAR. 1914-1916. (KITCHENER ET LA GUERRE. 1914-1916.) By Sir George Kitchener. (Translation from the Eng- lish into French.) 1921. Library No. 940.310.....	•
INTIMATE NOTES OF THE PRINCESS BLÜCHER. (NOTES INTIMES DE LA PRINCESS BLÜCHER.) By Princess Blücher, England. (Translation from the English into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.310.....	•
MANGIN. (French Text.) By P. A. Granier de Cassagnac. 1920. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
GENERAL GOURAUD. FROM FEZ TO STRASSBURG. (LE GÉNÉRAL GOURAUD. DE FEZ À STRASSBURG.) By Marcel Jay. 1920. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
MARCHAND. (French Text.) By M. Dutreb. 1922. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
MY EVENINGS AT THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY. (MES SOIRÉES AU GRAND QUARTIER DE L'ARMÉE ALLE- MANDE.) By Vernon Kellog, Prof. Stanford University. (Transla- tion from the English into French.) 1919. Library No. 940.361.....	•
ERICH VON FALKENHAYN, GENERAL OF INFANTRY. (German Text.) By H. v. Zwell.....	25
LUDENDORFF, PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF. (LUDENDORFF, PEINT PAR LUI- MÊME.) By Ludendorff, General, German Army. (Translation from the German into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.349.....	•
TIRPITZ. (French Text.) By Gaston Raphael. 1922. Library No. 940.480.....	•

	Page
MEMOIRS OF MY SERVICE 1906-1918. (AUS MEINER DIENSTZEIT.) Vol. V, Oct.-Dec. 1914. By Marshal Conrad v. Hötzenndorf.....	27
FOUR YEARS AT AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS. (QUATRE ANS AU G.Q.G. AUSTRO-HONGROIS.) By A. von Cram- mon, General, German Army. (Translation from the German into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.361.....	•
WHAT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE IN PARIS IN 1918-1919. HISTORY OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE. (CE QUI SE PASSA RÉELLEMENT À PARIS EN 1918-1919. HISTOIRE DE LA CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX.) Colonel House, Plenipotentiary U.S.A. (Translation from the English into French.) 1923. Library No. 341.2.....	•
PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE FRANCO-GERMAN SETTLEMENT. (LE PRÉSIDENT WILSON ET LA RÈGLEMENT FRANCO-ALLEMANDE.) By Louis P. Alaux. 1924. Library No. 940.381.....	•
THE PEACE OF BUCHAREST 7 MAY 1918. (LA PAIX DE BUCHAREST 7 MAI 1918.) By D. Iancovici, LL.D. University of Paris. 1928. Library No. 940.4451.....	•

Western Front

THE TRIAL OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY. (LE PROCÈS DE LA NEUTRALITÉ BELGE.) By Emile Waxweiler, Professor University of Brussels. 1916. Library No. 940.4111.....	•
BELGIUM NEUTRAL AND LOYAL. (LA BELGIQUE NEUTRE ET LOYALE.) By Emile Waxweiler, 1915. Library No. 940.4111.....	•
HOW THE BELGIANS RESISTED THE GERMAN DOMINATION. (COMMENT LES BELGES RÉSISTENT LA DOMINATION ALLEMANDE.) By Jeans Massart, Royal Academy of Belgium. 1916. Library No. 940.4111.....	•
HOW A CYCLE OF LEGENDS CAME INTO BEING. (COMMENT NAÎT UN CYCLE DE LEGENDS.) By Ferand van Langenhoven, Belgian Documentary Bureau. 1920. Library No. 940.314.....	•
PARIS DURING THE MOBILIZATION, 31 JULY-22 AUGUST. 1914. (PARIS PENDANT LA MOBILISATION 31 JUILLET-AOÛT 1914.) By Antoine Delectaz. 1916. Library No. 940.352.....	•
THE MILITARY EFFORT OF THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT. (L'EF- FORT DES ALLIÉS SUR LA FRONT DE FRANCE.) J. Revol, Lieut. Col. French Army. 1921. Library No. 940.4101.....	•
THE MARCH ON PARIS, 1914. (LA MARCHÉ SUR PARIS, 1914.) By A. v. Kluck, Colonel-General, German Army. (Translation from the German into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.4113.....	•
FOUR YEARS OF COMMAND 1914-1918. FIRST ARMY; GROUP OF ARMIES OF THE EAST; ARMIES OF PARIS. (QUATRE ANNÉES DE COM- MANDEMENT 1914-1918. 1ER ARMÉE; GROUPE D'ARMÉE DE L'EST; ARMÉE DE PARIS.) By General Dubail, French Army. 1924. Library No. 940.4101.....	•
WAR RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE. (SOUVENIRS DE GUERRE DU KRONPRINZ.) By William of Hohenzollern, Former Crown Prince of Germany. (Translation from the German into French.) 1923. Library No. 940.4101.....	•
THE WAR MOVEMENT. A MEETING ENGAGEMENT, NEUFCHATEAU 22 AUGUST 1914. (LA GUERRE EN ACTION. UN COMBAT DE RECON- TRE, NEUFCHATEAU 22 AOÛT 1914.) A. Grasset, Major, French Army. 1924. Library No. 940.4113.....	•
MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL GALLIENI. THE DEFENSE OF PARIS 25 AUGUST TO 11 SEPTEMBER 1914. (MÉMOIRES DE MARSHAL GALLIENI. DEFENSE DE PARIS 25 AOÛT-11 SEPTEMBRE 1914.) By Gallieni, Marshal of France. 1926. Library No. 940.4119.....	•

*Not to be reviewed.

	Page
RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR. VOL. I. 1 AUG. 1914 TO SEPT. 1915. (SOUVENIRS DE LA GUERRE. VOL. I. AOÛT 1914-SEPTEMBRE 1915.) By Admiral Ronarch, French Navy. 1921. Library No. 940.480....	•
OPERATIONS OF THE XXI ARMY CORPS. 1 AUG. TO 13 SEPT. 1914. (OPÉRATIONS DU 21 ^E CORPS D'ARMÉE. 1 AOÛT-13 SEPT. 1914.) By General Legrand-Girarde, French Army. 1922. Library No. 940.4112.....	†
REIMS 1 AUG. TO 31 DECEMBER 1914. (REIMS 1 ^{ER} AOÛT-31 DECEMBRE 1914.) By Jules Poirer. 1917. Library No. 940.4112.....	•
THE GERMANS AT SAINT-DEI. 27 AUG. TO 10 SEPT. 1914. (LES ALLE- MANDÉS À SAINT-DEI, 27 AOÛT-10 SEPT. 1914.) By Raoul, Pro- fessor University of Paris. 1917. Library No. 940.312.....	•
IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE, 1914. (EN BELGIQUE ET EN FRANCE, 1914.) By Luigi Barizini, 1916. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS ACCORDING TO THE WAR DIARY AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE GERMAN FOURTH ARMY. 9 TO 30 APRIL 1918. CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY. (LES BATAILLES DES FLANDRES D'APRÈS LE JOURNAL DE MARCHÉ ET LES ARCHIVES DE LA I ^{VE} ARMÉE ALLEMANDE. 9-30 AVRIL 1918. DOCUMENTS SECRETS PRIS À L'ENEMIE.) By Colonel Tournès, & Capt. Berthemet, French Army. 1925. Library No. 940.41512.....	†
THE FIRST SEVEN ENGLISH DIVISIONS. (LES SEPT PREMIÈRES DIVI- SIONS ANGLAIS.) By Lord Ernest Hamilton. (Translation from the English into French.) 1917. Library No. 940.4111.....	•
THE HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION. By Col. Whitton.....	28
AT THE 3RD BUREAU OF THE THIRD G.H.Q., 1917-1919. (AU 3 ^{EME} BUREAU DU TROISIÈME G.G.G., 1917-1919.) By Major Laure, French Army. 1920. Library No. 940.2723.....	†
FORTIFIED PLACES AND FORTIFICATION DURING THE WAR OF 1914- 1918. DEFENSE OF THE NORTH. INTRENCHED CAMP OF LILLE. (PLACES FORTES ET FORTIFICATION PENDANT LA GUERRE DE 1914-1918. DÉFENSE DU NORD, CAMP RETRANCHÉ DE LILLE.) By General Lebas, French Army. 1923. Library No. 940.378....	†
ACROSS THE ENEMY'S LINES. THREE YEARS OF OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMAN MORALE. (À TRAVERS LES LIGNES ENNEMIES. TROIS ANNÉES D'OFFENSIVE CONTRE LE MORAL ALLEMANDE.) By Hansi et E. Tonnelat, Officer-Interpreters, French Army. 1922. Library No. 940.314.....	•
DEVASTATED EUROPE. (L'EUROPE DÉVASTÉE.) By Wilhelm Muehlton, 1918. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
GERMAN OCCUPATION IN FRANCE, 1914-1918. (L'OCCUPATION ALLE- MANDE EN FRANCE, 1914-1918.) By George Rommaire. 1925. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
THE SECRET PLANS OF GERMAN POLITICS IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE, 1915-1918. (LES PLANS SECRETS DE LA POLITIQUE ALLEMANDE EN ALSACE-LORRAINE 1915-1918.) By Charles Schmidt. 1922. Library No. 940.316.....	•
SCENES FROM THE GREAT WAR. (SCÈNES DE LA GRANDE GUERRE.) By Luigi Barizini. 1916. Library No. 940.4305.....	•
THE MARTYR TOWNS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM. (LES VILLES MARTYRS DE FRANCE ET DE BELGIQUE.) By Marius Vachon. 1918. Library No. 940.4105.....	•
FRENCH TOWNS AND VILLAGES AFTER THE WAR. (VILLES ET VILLAGES FRANÇAISE APRÈS LA GUERRE.) By Leon Rosenthal. 1918. Library No. 940.352.....	•

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

Russian Theater

	Page
TANNENBERG AS IT REALLY WAS. (TANNENBERG WIE ES WIRKLICH WAR.) By Max Hoffmann.....	29
BREST-LITOWSK. (French Text.) By Gumbach. 1923. Library No. 940.421513.....	*
THE DISENTEGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY. (LA DÉCOMPOSITION DE L'ARMÉE RUSSE.) By Nicolas de Monkèvitz, General, Russian Army. (Translation from the Russian into French.) 1919. Library No. 940.4201.....	†

Italian Theater

ITALY AGAINST GERMANY. (L'ITALIE CONTRE L'ALLEMAGNE.) By G. A. Borgese, Professor, University of Rome. (Translation from the Italian into French.) 1917. Library No. 940.4301.....	*
--	---

Balkan Theater

A HISTORIC DRAMA. THE RESURRECTION OF THE SERBIAN ARMY, ALBANIA-CORFOU. (UNE DRAME HISTORIQUE. LA RÉSURRECTION DE L'ARMÉE SERBE, ALBAINE-CORFOU.) By de Ripert d'Alauzier. Colonel, French Army. 1923. Library No. 940.4421..	†
NOTES ON THE RUMANIAN WAR, 1916-1917. (NOTES SUR LA GUERRE ROUMANIE. 1916-1917.) By N. P. Connène, 1919. Library No. 940.443.....	*
WHY RUMANIA WENT TO WAR. (POURQUOI LA ROUMANIE A FAIT LA GUERRE.) By J. Ursu, Professor of History, University of Jassy. Rumania, 1923. Library No. 940.433.....	*
END OF THE WORLD WAR ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT. (WELTKRIEGSENDE AUF DER MAZEDONISCHEN FRONT.) By Lieut. General Dietrick, German Army, Ret.....	30

Turkish Theater

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION. By Puleston.....	31
THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION ACCORDING TO ENGLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. (L'EXPÉDITION DES DARDANELLES D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIALE ANGLAISE.) By Testis. 1917. Library No. 940.452.....	*
THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA 1914-1918. BASED ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, VOL. III. Compiled by Brig. General Moberly.....	32
FIVE YEARS IN TURKEY. (CINQ ANS DE TURQUIE.) By Liman von Sanders, General of Cavalry, German Army. (Translation from the German into French.) 1923. Library No. 940.4501.....	†
TWO YEARS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. STUDIES OF THE MORALE AND POLITICS OF THE GERMANS AND YOUNG-TURKS. (DEUX ANS DE GUERRE À CONSTANTINOPLE. ÉTUDE DE MORALE ET POLITIQUE ALLEMANDES ET JEUNES-TURQUES.) By Dr. Harry Stuermer, Correspondent Cologne Gazette. (Translation from the German into French.) 1917. Library No. 940.4505.....	*

Naval Operations

MEMOIRS OF GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ. (MÉMOIRES DU GRAND AMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.) By v. Tirpitz. (Translation from the German into French.) 1922. Library No. 940.480.....	†
--	---

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL SCHEER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET DURING THE WORLD WAR. (MÉMOIRES DE L'AMIRAL SCHEER, COMMANDANT EN CHEF DE LA FLOTTE ALLEMANDE DE HAUT MER PENDANT LA GUERRE MONDIALE.) By Admiral Scheer, German Navy. (Translation from the German into French.) 1924. Library No. 940.480.....	†
THE SITUATION OF THE MARITIME ARMAMENT OF FRANCE FROM 1914-1919. (LA SITUATION DE L'ARMEMENT MARITIME EN FRANCE DE 1914-1919.) By Maurice Collin, LL.D., College of Political Science, Paris, France. 1920. Library No. 940.480.....	•
THE NAVAL WAR IN THE ZONE OF THE ARMIES OF THE NORTH. (LA GUERRE NAVALE DANS LA ZONE DES ARMÉES DU NORD.) By A. Thomas, Captain, French Naval Reserve. 1925. Library No. 940.480.....	•
THE NAVAL WAR IN THE ADRIATIC. (LA GUERRE NAVALE DANS L'ADRIATIQUE.) By A. Thomaise, Capt. French Army. 1925. Library No. 940.480.....	†
THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AS VIEWED FROM THE "DERFFLINGER." (LA BATAILLE DU JUTLAND VUE DU "DERFFLINGER.") By Georg von Hase. (Translation from the German into French.) 1926. Library No. 940.484.....	•

Law and International Law

CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF PUBLISHED VOLUMES OF OPINIONS AND DIGESTS OF OPINIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY 1912-1924. Library No. 344.03.....	•
TEMPORARY CUMULATIVE DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS. 1926. Library No. 345.5.....	•
FEDERAL REPORTER. (2D) Volume 11. April-June 1926. Library No. 345.5.....	•
DOCUMENTS FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. (Supplement to the American Journal of International Law. Vol. 20, 1926.) By the League of Nations Committee of Experts. Library No. 341.5.....	†
INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS WITH NOTES AND INDEX. By Naval War College, Washington. 1926. Library No. 341.....	•

Miscellaneous Subjects

A MILITARY WORD AND PHRASE BOOK. (German-English.) By Professor F. Sefton Delmar, Academy of Berlin, Germany. 1912. Library No. 355.03.....	•
THE NORMAL MIND. By W. H. Burnham. 1926. Library No. 136.7.....	•
HOW WE THINK. By John Dewey. 1925. Library No. 136.72.....	•
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE. By James Drever. 1924. Library No. 150.....	•
INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOUR. By H. A. Overstreet. 1925. Library No. 150.01.....	•
PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION. (PSYCHOLOGIE DE L'ÉDUCATION.) By E. Flammarion. 1924. Library No. 355.4.....	†
INTEREST AND EFFORT IN EDUCATION. By John Dewey. 1913. Library No. 370.1.....	•
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By D. Starch. 1925. Library No. 370.15.....	•
RESEARCH FOR TEACHERS. By Buckingham. 1926. Library No. 371.3.....	•

*Not to be reviewed.

†Review pending.

	Page
THE LEARNING PROCESS. By S. S. Colvin. 1916. Library No. 371.3.	•
FOUNDATIONS OF METHOD, INFORMAL TALKS ON TEACHING. By Kilpatrick. 1926. Library No. 371.3.	•
HOW TO STUDY AND TEACHING WHAT TO STUDY. By McMurtry. 1909. Library No. 371.3.	•
THE TEACHING OF HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS. By W. S. & H. H. Mills, 1925. Library No. 371.3.	•
METHOD OF TEACHING IN HIGH SCHOOLS. By Parker. 1920. Library No. 371.3.	•
HOW TO STUDY AND WHAT TO STUDY. By R. L. Sanwick. 1915. Library No. 371.3.	•
PREPARATION AND USE OF NEW-TYPE EXAMINATIONS. By D. G. Paterson, 1925. Library No. 371.27.	•
PUBLIC SPEAKING. By J. A. Winans. 1925. Library No. 808.5.	•
EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING. By E. A. Phillips.	•
CONFORMATION AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE HORSE. By Major R. S. Timmis, 1925. Library No. 355.61.	•
YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH. By Fred Marvin.	34
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY. A HISTORY, 1802-1902. By B. G. Dupont. 1920. Library No. 609.	•
LIST OF BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE U. S. By U. S. War Department. 1925. Library No. 351.815.	•
STYLE MANUAL OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. By George Carter, Public Printer. 1926. Library No. 655.25.	•

*Not to be reviewed.

II. REVIEW OF BOOKS

ARMAMENTS YEAR-BOOK

By the League of Nations. 1162 pages. (Geneva: League of Nations, 1926.) Library No. 355.011.

This is the second edition published by the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations, the first edition having appeared as an experimental volume at the end of the year, 1924.

The 1926 edition of the year-book contains monographs on fifty-seven countries, covering in general the following information in more or less detail:

Area, population, frontiers.
Strength, composition, organization, and distribution of military and naval forces.
Military educational system.
Budget Expenditure of National Defense.
Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.

Of general value for reference purposes.

A. B.

WARFARE: A STUDY OF MILITARY METHODS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

By Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., F.A.; Hoffman Nickerson, formerly Captain, U. S. Army; and John W. Wright, Col., Inf. 572 pages. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1925.) Library No. 356.

The book is divided into three parts: (I) Ancient Warfare, to the death of Julius Caesar, by Colonel Spaulding; (II) Warfare in the Roman Empire, the Dark and Middle Ages, to 1494 A.D., by Captain Nickerson; (III) Warfare in Modern Times, to the Death of Frederick the Great, by Colonels Spaulding and Wright. It is well supplied with maps and diagrams and there is a good general index. Each part has a select bibliography.

The authors state in their introduction that they are not attempting to write a complete history of warfare, but are giving a continuous narrative which may form points of departure for further studies in military methods and institutions.

In this work, military history is divided into periods closely approximating those in which certain classes of weapons were in use. These periods are then considered separately and the influence of the weapons on the strategy and tactics is covered in detail. The changes in tactics brought about by the improvements in weapons, and as new weapons were invented is clearly shown. The command, staff, and supply organizations of the various periods are given, together with the duties and functions of each.

The book is of general value to all army officers and of particular value to the instructor personnel of the General and Special Service Schools.

C. W. J.

THE STUDY OF WAR

An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on the 23d of February, 1926. By Major General Sir Ernest Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.S., Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. 26 pages. (London: Clarendon Press, 1926.) Library No. 356.01.

The long title of this pamphlet is self explanatory. The University of Oxford is to be congratulated on the choice of General Swinton for the

post. If he continues to produce some short and opposite essays on the whole theses of War on the same plane as his inaugural lecture, there is little doubt that not only Oxford, but the public as a whole, stand to gain thereby. For some generations the study of War has been opposed by the cramped outlook of Clausewitz and the other exponents of the Napoleonic doctrines. We are now on the brink of a new era when War threatens to assume another form and another significance. Economic, psychological, chemical processes will one day—and that soon, perhaps—be recognized as exerting as great an influence in the warfare of the future as the rifle and the bayonet in the warfare of the past. Under this head alone General Swinton's lecture deserves wide study. We trust that we shall see more of his reflections on this great theme. Meanwhile we must be content with his valuable contribution to modern thought and things military.

(Reprint of review on p. 430, May, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of general interest to all officers and of special value to the Command Section.

STRATEGY. (STRATÉGIE)

By Colonel F. Culman, French Army. 590 pages. (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle & Cie, 1924.) Library No. 356.11.

A treatise on strategy, not as a theoretical art, or based on the open warfare of the short campaigns before 1914, but a practical handbook for statesmen and soldiers founded on the lessons of the Great War, when all recourses of the nations were involved, is badly needed. The want is to a great extent filled by Colonel Culman's "Stratégie"; its 590 pages certainly take into account most of the factors of war and their application. The first chapter recalls the general principles, brought up to date by the consideration of the relations of a Government to its commanders; and the utilization of diplomacy, science, and economic organization. The second chapter deals with the forms of strategic maneuver; the third with railways as the means and objectives of strategic maneuver; and the fifth with the employment of motor vehicles for strategic purposes. The sixth chapter is connected with lessons of the war: attack, maneuver in retreat, destruction of communications and industrial establishments. In Chapters VI and VIII, the campaigns of 1806 and 1905 are studied to show the influence of ground, and the relation between maneuver and battle. In Chapter VIII, 1812 is used as an example to show the consequences of want of proportion between the political objective and the military possibilities. Chapter IX considers Count Schlieffen's plan and his use of Napoleonic methods, Chapter X deals with the defence of a state, the lessons of 1914-1918, and the fortifications of the future. Chapter XII considers the form of future wars and their dependence on industrial mobilization, and the consequences of the partial disarmament of Germany; Chapters XIII and XIV with "couverture" and preliminary operations. The final chapter is concerned with the elaboration of a plan of operations and all the factors which affect it.

It will be seen, therefore, that Colonel Culman's book is a practical but by no means elementary treatise, taking into account the many fixed, changing, and variable factors that affect modern war.

(Reprint of review on pp. 161-162, April, 1926 number, *British Army Quarterly*.)

Of general value to all officers and of special value to the Command Section.

WAR EXPERIENCES AND CANNAE PRINCIPLES IN THE WORLD
WAR. (KRIEGSERFAHRUNGEN UND CANNAE IM WELT-
KRIEG)

By Major Geyer, German Army. 24 pages. (Berlin: Eisenschmidt's, 1924.) Library No. 940.371. Translated at the General Service Schools. Doc. No. 1490-S.

The author has been described by Ludendorff in his "War Memories" as one of his most faithful assistants; his book is one which provides plenty of food for thought. Major Geyer begins by pointing out that the value of theory is overlooked or forgotten in war. Moltke the elder was and always described himself as a theorist, and Frederick the Great wrote in the "General Principles of War" that the chief work of a commander is at the office table. The so-called "good practical soldier" like Kluck and B. low was preferred to the student of war; but, as usual, the practical man was easily influenced by events and circumstances and diverted from sticking to a sound theory. The German Army went to war with Cannae, an envelopment battle, as doctrine; but its leaders soon forgot it and in practice used line strategy. Although to bring off a Cannae some risk must be taken, and the theoretical phrase of "sacrifice a province if necessary to insure final success," was often quoted, in practice Moltke would not uncover the Rhine provinces, nor Conrad, Hungary. In theory, cries for help from neighbours should be disregarded and assistance given by enveloping, or getting at the rear of, the enemy, instead of direct. Yet both the Second and Third Armies in particular offended greatly in this respect; the whole Third Army, indeed, was wasted in helping its neighbours directly. At the Marne, envelopment was actually avoided. Leaders who thought theoretically would have achieved quite different results.

Similarly, officers with technical knowledge were despised and technical advance neglected. Then, as the war went on, too many specialists were permitted. There must be a right proportion. It is waste to have horse artillery batteries if their rôle can be carried out by something less expensive and difficult to train. Further, it must not be overlooked that even if only one extra specialist officer per division is authorized, it means taking away from the front 250 good regimental officers. The detail of every additional commander means more staff, more clerks, more horses, and vehicles.

The officer who helped others and the common cause with his reserve of men, ammunition, or stores was looked on as a fool, and the commander or staff officer who got on was the man who grabbed or hoarded all he could for his own unit.

Returning to Cannae, the author shows that Schlieffen did not go far enough in saying, "Make the right strong"; he should have added that the center could be left weak. The risk of defeat there was not serious and had to be taken. At Tannenberg the center was kept back, with the result that the Russians plunged more deeply into the trap. The enemy can always avoid a Cannae by falling back; a retreat is sometimes the best policy. Too much was thought of holding on to ground regardless of loss of life. In fact, great victories are usually due to mistakes of the enemy.

Major Geyer approves—as a purely military question—of Admiral Jellicoe's refusal to fight to a finish at Jutland, as England had command of the sea without further sacrifice. Whether he ought to have gone on for rea ons of morale is another question.

(Extract from review on pp. 412-414, July, 1925 number, *British Army Quarterly*.)

Of interest to all officers; of special value to the Command Section.

THE WAR GOD WALKS AGAIN

By F. Britten Austin. 247 pages. (London: Williams & Norgate, Ltd., 1926.)

In this work the author has produced some studies in war on land and sea, and in the air, of which no higher praise can be given than to say that they might be easily mistaken for the continuation of the stories of the "Ole Luk Oie." Just as the "Green Curve" conveyed to all who saw beneath the surface the lessons of the South African War and the Russo-Japanese War, so Mr. Austin's book gives us to think of the possibilities suggested by the World War. And he is vouched for by no less a person than Sir Ernest Swinton himself, who defends the author from any such charge as that of being a "hot air merchant." Sir Ernest points out that Mr. Austin, like H. G. Wells and Erskine Childers, enjoys a distinct advantage over the average professional military writer in that "his critical faculties have not been dulled by routine and a long course of mute acceptance of official doctrine which, invaluable as it is in many ways, is sometimes no more than custom crystallised into scepticism of all outside it."

(Extract from review on p. 235, May 22, 1926 number, *British Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette*.)

Of interest to all officers.

THE BROKEN TRIDENT

By E. F. Spanner. 310 pages. (London: Williams & Norgate, Ltd., 1926.) Library No. 359.19.

"The Broken Trident" is a modern version of the Battle of Dorking. Its title indicates that in the opinion of the author England's sure shield is vulnerable; in short, that battleships are impotent and defenseless against a certain type of aircraft. In "Broken Trident," Germany is again the aggressor, and her object is "to replace the German flag where it once stood among the flags of the continental nations," utilising the League of Nations, of which she is an influential member, to conceal her designs. There exists in Germany no special animosity against England, but there is clear recognition of the fact that by the extinction of the English fleet and the destruction of English granaries and arsenals, Germany would best demonstrate, her complete recovery and restore her national prestige. We will not spoil the story by revealing the means employed, except to mention that so certain is the German Government of success, that Berlin can afford to warn every possessor of a wireless set of the time and place at which each blow will be struck and invite all concerned to take cover. Ultimately, the English captured air pilots are to be treated to a tour of the German airdromes, where machines by the thousands are seen with such devices as German ingenuity could provide. The German Government then delivers its prisoners by air transport to their countrymen in Hyde Park, under the flag of truce, the senior pilot being entrusted with generous terms of peace as an alternative to a leisurely but complete disintegration of the life of the country. Mr. Spanner's wealth of detail on matters naval and aeronautic will certainly provoke animated discussion wherever Great Britain's sea and air forces foregather—the land forces are of course out of the picture—and aspirants to Andover will find in his work a useful solution of theoretical problems.

(Extract from review in the *British Army, Navy & Air Force Gazette*, May 22, 1926.)

Of interest to all officers.

ELEMENTARY TACTICS OR THE ART OF WAR, BRITISH SCHOOL

By Major Pakenham-Walsh, M.C., p.s.c. 290 pages. (London: Sifton Praed & Co., 1926.) Library No. 357.011.

This book is an important and valuable contribution to military literature. Its object is, as the preface states, to put in practical form the collected teachings of various text books, while steering clear of any "crank" teachings. The result is a volume, which for its clear and logically progressive statement of elementary tactical problems and methods is altogether remarkable.

Although the subject matter dealt with may in a sense be termed elementary, a perusal of the preface and the introductory chapter, together with Chapter II, on the "Principles of War," will prove that the author is qualified by much thought and study to undertake the task he has set himself. The form of the book itself is interesting. The Principles of War receive no mere lip-service. A full chapter is early devoted to them, and thereafter throughout the book they are constantly alluded to, quoted and exemplified. The first part of the book deals with the "mechanism of war" the characteristics, organization and technical employment of each arm and Service are discussed, together with the methods of higher organization and the staff, which ensure the necessary cooperation and control. Then follow chapters on inter-communication, movements and quarters. The whole arrangement is logical and clear, and under the reader's eye the whole "mechanism" is put together, wheel by wheel, till finally the machine is complete.

Part II is devoted to the consideration of "the application of the Principles of War in various forms of tactical operations." Space is not available in which to discuss these very interesting chapters; it must suffice to say that the author, while strictly and religiously adhering to the official manuals, has yet managed to introduce an element of imaginative common-sense which is refreshing. These chapters are packed full of clear exposition, apt historical illustrations and on obviously sympathetic understanding of the difficulties which crop up.

The third part of the book consists of eight schemes which are useful and will well repay study. Straightforward problems have been selected, to which the solutions have been carefully worked out, and a variety of terrain is introduced, though it is a pity perhaps that nothing farther afield than the British Isles is envisaged. The maps are conveniently put in a pocket at the back of the volume.

Before parting from this very interesting book only one criticism occurs to the reviewer, of which he is reminded by the introduction of Part III. Reference is there made to the "art of war according to the rules of the British School." If war be an Art, surely it is well to remember that "Art has no frontiers." In other words we must remember to look well about us and be sure that our "School" is founded on universal truths and that it continues to draw inspiration from all and every source.

(Reprint of review on pp. 431-432, May, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of general value to all officers and of special value to the Command and G-3 Sections.

TRAINING MANAGEMENT

By A. W. Bjornstad, Brigadier General, U. S. Army. (Omaha: Ralph Publishing Co., 1926.)

A detailed study of this subject by the officer who inaugurated the training management course at the Infantry School in 1923. The book covers certain portions of the subject in more detail than the Infantry School publication on the same subject. The author defines the subject in the following language:

Training Management is the function and process of planning, promulgating, and accomplishing ("putting across") the entire scheme of training of one's command. It does not step down to actually handling any particular training subject in its program or schedule, but it does inspect the handling and the results obtained by those to whom the actual handling is intrusted. Training Management is a function of command. The commander determines the training mission, estimates the situation, arrives at a decision and plan, and prepares and issues his orders, program, or schedule as the case may be. By his training program the commander outlines and explains the scope and scheme of training of his unit—designating schools to be conducted, individuals to attend them, subjects to be covered in them, and officers charged with their control; standards of proficiency demanded; responsibility of subordinates for various phases of training; coordination of matters which affect training and which are beyond the control of subordinates; and, the dates, scope, and character of inspections. He then clears the obstacles to success; inspects methods and results; and applies either corrective measures or stimulation. This is training management, and, in suitably modified form, its principles and methods are applicable to all units down to and within the company.

The scope of the book cannot better be described than by giving the various chapter headings: Training Mission of Regular Army Units; The Training Scope and Objective; Obstacles; Training Control; Training Orders; Programs and Schedules; Progressive Training; Troop and Post Schools; Notes on Organization and Methods; Inspections and Standards; Tactical Exercises; Recruits; Illustrative Training Program; Master Schedules.

The description of the contents is succinctly given in the preface by Major General G. B. Duncan, U.S.A., Ret.: "This book covers a field not heretofore attempted by any military author. Its title gives an inadequate conception of its contents. The analysis of tactics, principles, mission and methods and the translation of all this into practical information and guidance for leaders of combat units has yielded a work of extraordinary interest and value."

(Reprint of review on pp. 307-308, September, 1926 number, *U. S. Infantry Journal*.)

Of general interest to all officers and of special value to the G-3 Section,

THE OVERLAND MAIL 1849-1869. PROMOTER OF SETTLEMENT. PRECURSOR OF RAILROADS

By LeRoy R. Hafen, Ph.D., Historian, The State Historical and Natural Society of Colorado. 361 pages. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1926.) Library No. 973.0.

One of the most difficult phases of the Westward Movement was the establishment and maintenance of communication with the frontier settlements throughout the Great West and on the Pacific Coast.

In "The Overland Mail" the author, who is historian of the state Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, gives a comprehensive and reliable historical account of the establishment and maintenance of the various routes of communication between the Coast and the Western Frontiers, and the Pacific in the days of the ox-team, the prairie schooner, the pony-express, and the stage coach. This volume being the result of many years of painstaking research, represents one of the basic authorities on this phase of early communication and transportation. An extensive bibliography is quoted.

Of interest to all students of American History.

A. B.

July-September, 1926

THE CALVARY OF AN EMPEROR. (LE CALVAIRE D'UN EMPÉREUR.) 1918-1922. TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN INTO FRENCH.

By Baron Carl von Werkmann, Last Secretary to the Emperor Charles. (Paris: Payot & Cie., 1924.) Library No. 940.311.

An account of the life of ex-emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary from the beginning of his exile, 11 November, 1918, until his death, 5 April, 1923. Of interest as a sidelight on World politics following the World War.

A. B.

WARRIORS IN UNDRESS

By F. J. Hudleston. 229 pages. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1926.) Library No. 920.

"Admittedly, Mr. Hudleston's book is written in a light vein, and, to those who are well versed in the men and matters of the last century and a half, is most entertaining; still, without the possession of a deep knowledge of the chief characters in the political and military drama of the period, many subtle points of wit may be wasted on the reader. In the latter part of the book the author pokes fun at everybody and everything—himself included; in fact, at times he rather strains after effect in order to keep the humor going. In spite of this, parts of the book are of serious interest: the story of the growth of the War Office Library; the thumb-nail sketch of Washington's famous Lieutenant, Von Steuben; the tardy justice done to the memory of Frederick, Duke of York, as a builder of the British Army and an improver of the lot of the men in the ranks; the chapter on the curious causes of wars; all these are grains of good wheat winnowed from the chaff of scholarly gossip which is always sparkling and amusing, if sometimes irrelevant. * * *"—(Extract from review on p. 824, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, November, 1925.)

Of interest to the student of military history as an intimate sidelight on the personalities of some of the great military leaders.

HISTORY OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, 1827-1927

By Major Elvid Hunt, Infantry, U.S.A. 298 pages, 8 maps, and 28 illustrations. (Fort Leavenworth: General Service Schools Press, 1926.) Library No. 973.032.

"Fort Leavenworth's approaching Centennial suggests the desirability of making available an outline of the history which has been developed in and around the Post during the hundred years of its existence.

"In preparing such a history, Major Elvid Hunt has not only kept in mind the reference purposes of such a book, but also he has suggested vividly the interesting and picturesque part which Fort Leavenworth played during the most important and significant period of American development in the West. * * *"—(Extract from introduction by Colonel H. J. Brees, Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, The General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.)

Besides a well-written and highly interesting narrative, supported by an extensive bibliography and covering the salient events which constitute the history of the origin and development of the military post of Fort Leavenworth during the one hundred years of its existence, this work contains a comprehensive account of the inception and growth, at Fort Leavenworth, of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of its development into the great military educational establishment of the present day, The General Service Schools.

A chapter is also devoted to the Federal Prisons located on the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

In the twenty-four appendices are contained many valuable and highly interesting data concerning the personnel stationed at Fort Leavenworth during the period of its existence as well as a history of the various streets and buildings on the reservation.

The book fills a long-felt need and is of general value to all officers.

A. B.

THE STORY OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN. CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

By Lieut. Col. W. A. Graham, U.S. Army. 174 pages. (New York: The Century Co., 1926.) Library No. 973.82.

In the foreword to this volume, Brigadier General Edgerly, United States Army, Retired, who was a lieutenant of D Company, Seventh Cavalry, at the Little Big Horn, states as follows:

"Colonel Graham has spent several years in the study of the battle of the Little Big Horn, and has interviewed nearly all of the known survivors of that disaster.

"In my opinion the following account is as nearly accurate as it is possible to make it at this late day, and contains all the facts of importance that will ever be known.

"In saying, 'The chief cause of disaster was unquestionably the lack of correct information as to the numbers, the organization, and the equipment of the Indians,' he hit the nail squarely on the head; for if these things had been known, General Terry would not have divided his command at the mouth of the Rosebud, nor would General Custer have made two divisions of his regiment, one fifteen miles from the village and the other when the village was about two miles away.

"The idea that the Indians would try to escape was general in the Seventh Cavalry on the morning of June 25, and the first division was made in order to catch them in whatever direction they might run.

"General Custer undoubtedly believed they were running away when he decided to move down the right flank of the river and attack on the flank instead of following in Reno's rear.

"The remark of Girard, the interpreter, to Custer, 'There are your Indians, running like the devil,' of Sergeant Knipe, 'We've got 'em boys,' as he rode past Benteen's squadron, and the trumpeter Martin's 'the Indians were surprised and are skedaddling,' show what the general impression was in Custer's command at the time he moved off down the right bank.

"Even if the blame for the disaster was due to General Custer, the fact remains that he and his five troops died heroic and glorious deaths, and upheld the reputation of their regiment and the United States Army, for bravery in action."

Of general value to all officers.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY TO 1914

By Capt. Eric William Sheppard, British Army. 311 pages. (London: Constable and Co., 1926.) Library No. 942-M.

To write a complete and detailed history of the British Army within the compass of some 300 pages is a virtual impossibility. Captain Sheppard has produced a book which cannot aspire to be classed as more than a popular but pleasant *résumé* of so vast a subject. Accordingly it can only be regarded, by the student of war, as a book of reference on which to base his further study. Even so, the volume would be better for a more careful treatment and arrangement; thus Chapter VII should precede Chapter VI, a more correct chronology of the small wars in the 19th century should have been observed. But, in spite of what the author says in his preface, the real defect of the book, as a serious contribution to the study of British

military history, seems to lie in the somewhat sketchy bibliographical notes that conclude each chapter. Had these been compiled more thoroughly, they would have done much to raise the book to a much higher standard of utility. The question of the military policy that lay behind the various changes in the organization and distribution of the Army is insufficiently touched upon; the actual attempts at re-organization, not only of tactics and of personnel, but also the higher command and administration of the Army are not adequately explained, *e.g.*, the Cardwell reforms, perhaps the turning point of our modern Army without the Haldane re-organization might have been based on foundations too weak to bear the weight of the new structures.

The picture drawn of the Cromwellian, Marlburian, and Wellingtonian battles give life to these otherwise rather prosy chapters. Yet even in a popular history of this kind one regrets that the author has not seen it possible to call attention to the more tactical aspects of the various campaigns which he describes, more particularly of the difficulties encountered by the troops in the American wars. At the present day it would have been more valuable to show more definitely how the troops were again and again set hopeless tasks owing to the faulty conception of war in high places at home. More stress might have been laid on that interesting action of Maida in 1806, highly interesting, indeed, because of its tactical consequences. There is all too little reference to the peculiar organization and work of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the past.

The Egyptian campaigns deserve an entire chapter to themselves. Lastly there seems to be insufficient attention paid to the numbers, organization and value of foreign mercenary troops employed by Great Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries; the same applies to the native regiments and formations that have played so considerable a part in the wars of the past hundred years.

Nevertheless it would be unjust to withhold commendation from a book which attempts to fill a gap and which will, or should find a useful place in every mess library if not on the bookshelves of larger public institutions. The style, if uninspired, is readable; the outline of the facts is clear and seems correctly given. It well deserves to run the second edition, if only so as to be offered to the public, both military and civilian, in more complete and revised form.

(Reprint from review on p. 655, August, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of interest to all officers; of special value to the G-2 Section.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1812 AND THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

By Hilaire Belloc. 284 pages. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1926.) Library No. 944.05.

This book was written in 1912, before the Great War readjusted our perspectives.

As a consequence the superlatives of the author in describing army strengths, casualty lists, amounts of material, and distances and extents of country may seem to be a little out of proportion.

This would be the only fault of style in this living, spirited, and material narrative.

The account is in no sense critical for the author seldom if ever gives the basis for the fact on which he rests his conclusions, and therefore this work cannot be used in the preparation of military studies.

On the other hand a check with standard military histories shows no serious divergences from generally accepted facts.

Very skillful use has been made of personal memoirs, letters and diaries to give a lifelike picture of the Grand Army of 1812 and of the series of

events through which it passed. It is believed that the picture given is substantially correct.

There are two lessons for officers of the present day to be drawn from this campaign. Both lessons are emphasized in Mr. Belloc's work.

The tactics of 1812 are those of Napoleon's later wars and show no marked peculiarities.

It is in the soundness and boldness of Napoleon's strategy that the first lesson lies for military students of today.

The initial maneuver to separate Barclay de Tolly and Bagration and destroy them in detail, the maneuver of Smolensk and the maneuver at the inception of the retreat from Moscow are clear, simple and thoroughly sound. They fully deserved to be successful but they failed, and in their failure lies the second lesson for present day students.

The reason for the failure which are well brought out, were inherent to Napoleon's military machine.

In 1812 the combat efficiency of the Grand Army was very high.

Owing to the poorer quality of the personnel, the Infantry was not as good as the infantry of Austerlitz and Jena. This was fully understood and was remedied by special formations and by the increased use of artillery and cavalry; that these measures were successful is shown by the way in which the French divisions conducted themselves in battle.

Owing to Napoleon's personal methods of command, a general staff had not been developed in the Grand Army. Command was highly centralized around Napoleon himself.

The primitive signal communications in use functioned well enough to permit this in the smaller theaters of war of western Europe but were far too slow for the wide stretches of plain and forest of Russia. The movements planned by Napoleon generally were executed too late and the Russians succeeded in escaping his troops.

Some measures of decentralization would have been beneficial but any decentralization was opposed to Napoleon's whole method of making war and was not understood by the commanders trained under him.

Coupled with the failure to provide an adequate general staff goes the failure to provide an adequate supply system.

The French armies of this era largely lived off the country. There was at times much suffering and waste, especially in Spain, but in the rich closely settled countries of Central Europe and Italy, this method answered effectively for the short victorious campaigns, though always bad for discipline. The long campaign over the vast and sparsely cultivated spaces of Russia were too much for the supply system of the Grand Army.

In spite of special measures taken by Napoleon, this system broke down entirely. Faulty from the start, it had practically failed to function long before Moscow was evacuated.

Discipline degenerated as supply failed, and even the Grand Army that took Moscow had much of the characteristics of a mob.

The supineness of the Russian commanders was all that permitted the escape of Napoleon himself and of the rabble that finally reached Germany.

The book is readable and very interesting.

It is believed to be of value to all officers.

T. F. N. V.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR 1914. (HISTOIRE ILLUSTRÉE DE LA GUERRE DE 1914)

By Gabriel Hanotaux, Academy of France. French Text, 17 vols. 4,698 pages. (Paris: Gounouilh, 1925.) Library No. 940.3453.

A complete history of the War covering the diplomatic, political, and military situations and events leading up to and during the great conflict until its final conclusion. The text is profusely illustrated throughout.

The Military and Naval operations in all theaters of the war are treated mainly from the strategical viewpoint, little, if any, attention being given to tactical considerations.

The work has been frequently quoted as source material in lectures on military history at the French *École Supérieure de Guerre*.

Of general interest as a work of reference and for general study of the war; of special value to the G-2 Section.

A. B.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR 1914-1918. VOL. III. THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. FROM THE SAMBRE TO THE MARNE. (DER WELTKRIEG 1914 BIS 1918: DER MARNE-FELSZUG. VON DER SAMBRE ZUR MARNE)

By the German "*Reichsarchiv*" (Bureau of Public Archives). 427 pages, 7 maps, and 11 sketches. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1926.) Library No. 940.344.

For review of Vols. I and II of this work see I.S.M.A., No. 16, p. 40.

The third volume of the German Official History deals with the operations on land "after the frontier battles of the Sambre up to the eve of the battle of the Marne." The account as regards the center armies, the Fourth and Fifth, begins on the 26th August; as regards the Supreme Command and the left, the Sixth and Seventh Armies, on the 27th; for the three Armies of the right wing, on the 28th; and ends for all on the 4th September. So much has already been written about the right wing, with which the British Expeditionary Force was engaged (the three Army Commanders, Kluck, Bülow, and Hausen, have all written apologia, and the action of the Cavalry Corps has been told in Poseck's "*Deutsche Kavalerie in Belgian and Frankreich, 1914*,") that the new volume adds little to our knowledge of the campaign as it concerns the British. Indeed the British Expeditionary Forces saw little of the Germans in that period, except on the 1st September, when the fights at Villers-Cotterets, Crépy-en-Valois, and Méry took place.

The narrative is a very fine summary, almost as condensed and succinct as a despatch. It is a strategic account, which seldom mentions any formation or unit below an Army Corps, although the doings of the Supreme Command and its officers are somewhat described. The details of fighting are provided elsewhere, in the official monographs. For instance, the three days' battle of St. Quentin (Guise, 28th-30th August, 1914), to which two volumes in the monograph series have been devoted, is summarized in 40 pages in the present account.

The outstanding strategical feature in the new volume of the days between Le Cateau and the Marne is that Kluck considered and reported to the Supreme Command that not only were the British Expeditionary Forces in full sight, but that the elements of the French Sixth Army (Maunoury) in process of formation on the British left, had been near Amiens and were not likely to give any further trouble. The fortress of Paris was regarded as a mere "ghost that need not be feared until it took on flesh and blood." No alarm was therefore felt for the exposed German right flank until 2d September. Nor was Kluck alone in his optimism. All the Armies except the two on the left claimed great victories. Bülow indeed reported that the battle of Guise was a "complete victory" (*vollständiger Sieg*)—he reiterated that the enemy was completely disordered (*in voller Auflösung*), and in flight or what looked like flight. The two commanders on the left were expecting to capture the Grand Couronné of Nancy in a few hours directly their super-artillery was in place, and then hoped to press on through

the Trouée de Charmes and assist the others to surround the French in the open field in a super-Sedan and end the war. The Supreme Command seems to have had its doubts and to have been suspicious that Joffre might act as he did and shift corps from east to west; but before the 4th September the Armies sent no confirmation to this, except when on 2d September the Third Army reported some train movements westwards near Rheims. Far from detecting the withdrawal of divisions, they could discover no diminution of strength on their fronts; Crown Prince Rupprecht on the left, in particular, continued to declare there were strong forces before him. The aviators reported nothing but retreating columns.

The communication between the Supreme Command, back in Coblenz until the 30th August, and after that date at Luxembourg, with the armies was by radio. But German thoroughness had overlooked interference both from the atmosphere and the Eiffel Tower. The use of radio naturally necessitated the enciphering of messages. Hours were spent repeating and checking until the cipher groups were received and corrected. Thus messages became short and few, and "as in 1870" the Army Commanders exhibited more and more independence, and went their own way: Kluck on his zig-zag course; Bulow slowly and cautiously, even giving troops a rest day, and getting behind Kluck; Hausen of the Third Army neglecting his own task and using up his troops to help the Armies on either side, which were constantly calling for help in spite of their victories. One curious result of the slow means of intercommunication, coupled with the bad staff work, was that the proper sequence of messages was overlooked. Thus, at 10:30 p.m. on the 30th August, Kluck drafted a message to the Supreme Command to the effect that he was wheeling southeast to the Oise to exploit the supposed success of the Second Army at Guise; the message was enciphered by 12:45 a.m. and sent off at 2:54 a.m. At 4:30 a.m., a message sent off at 9:55 p.m. was received from the Supreme Command approving the "proposed movement." Kluck took this to apply to his 10:30 p.m. message. "Evidently in the press of events the First Army overlooked the time of sending," says the official historian. The approval really applied to an earlier message in which Kluck signified his intention of ceasing to pursue south-westwards and turning south. General von Kuhl, Kluck's Chief of Staff, will no doubt have some excuse to offer.

There is a full explanation in the text of how it happened that the 4th Cavalry Division (Garnier) ran into the British 1st Cavalry Brigade and "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Méry on the 1st September. Kluck, in pursuance of his move south-eastwards to strike the French left, had on the 31st August ordered the IInd Cavalry Corps towards Villers-Cotterets; in the afternoon General von der Marwitz, its commander, heard through an air report that the enemy had already reached that town, and to strike behind the French front he must make a wider sweep. Regardless therefore of the possible presence of the British Expeditionary Forces, Marwitz changed direction south towards Nanteuil-le-Haudouin; the 4th Cavalry Division which was leading discovered British bivouacs during the night. General von Garnier decided to wait till dawn and then attempt a surprise by fire. The other two cavalry divisions, the 2d and 9th, are said to have been stopped by strong enemy forces southeast of Verberie and at Méry, that is, by the 4th Division rear guards.

It is definitely stated that the German forces available were not sufficient to seize the Channel ports. "Agents (about 31st August) reported landings of British troops at Ostend and Dunkirk, but it was not possible to verify this information." Actually three battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry landed at Ostend on the 27th and 28th August, and embarked on the 31st. The history continues unkindly: "The more than usual inactivity of the German fleet after the costly small cruiser action off Heligoland on the 28th, made a landing at Ostend and Dunkirk not improbable."

The absurdity of the belated orders of the Supreme Command is not spared. They directed Kluck's Army "to remain" in echelon behind Bülow's Army, when it was a day's march ahead of it, and to cover the right flank between the Oise and the Marne, when it had already passed the Marne, and was between the Marne and the Seine. New information is added that Kluck did not mean to cross the Marne, and it was his left, the IXth Corps (Quast) that pushed across the river, finding the passages undefended, and the IIIrd Corps next it followed suit.

It is hardly surprising, in view of the independent movements of Armies and Corps, and of the scanty and belated news, that the Supreme Command came to wrong conclusions and that the German Armies blundered on into the trap between Verdun and Paris. The German appreciation of the situation on the 4th September was: "The extreme French left wing, which had been defeated and had retreated south-westward required no more attention, nor need any considerable strategic importance be attached to the continually retreating British. The main objective was now the mass of the French Army." At the same time it was settled that the left wing, the Sixth and Seventh Armies, should begin the attack of the Nancy position and do what it could to hold the thirteen French corps, still supposed to be in front of it. The Fifth (Crown Prince's) Army was to work around Verdun and attack it from the west.

On the afternoon of the 4th September, the Supreme Command learnt of great French troop movements westward. The pursuit had not been close enough to fetter Joffre's freedom of action and he had retained the power of maneuver. "The German plan was no longer feasible. The question was, what should be done." At 7:20 p.m., on the eve of the Marne, messages instead of comprehensive operation orders were despatched to the Armies—a sign of haste and uncertainty—and no information regarding the enemy was vouchsafed. The message to the Third Army only need be quoted:

"First and Second Armies remain between Oise and Seine before the east front of Paris. Left flank of the Second Army advance through Vertus-Fère Champenoise on Méry. The Third Army will advance on Troyes-Vendeuvre. The road via Vitry le François, east of the Marne, belongs to the Fourth Army."

It would be difficult to compose anything less helpful or more misleading. There are chapters on the capture of Maubeuge, on the situation in Belgium, the railway communications, and a final one on the Allied operations taken from the French and British sources.

The maps are not up to the high standard of the text, showing only the front on various dates, not even every day, and not giving the routes followed by the formations, nor Army boundaries.

(Reprint of review on pp. 649-651, August, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of general value to all students of the military history of the World War, and of special value to the Command and the G-2 Sections.

ERICH VON FALKENHAYN, GENERAL OF INFANTRY. A BIOGRAPHIC STUDY. (ERICH VON FALKENHAYN, GENERAL DER INFANTERIE. EINE BIOGRAPHISCHE STUDIE)

By H. von Zuehl, General of Infantry, German Army. German text, 341 pages. (Berlin: Mittler & Sohn, 1926.) Library No. 940.361.

General von Zuehl has written a very sympathetic account of the leader of the German Armies from September, 1914 to September, 1916. He does not attempt to present him as a "Star of the first magnitude, commander, and statesman in one," but as a very capable soldier who knew his own limitations and had little faith in Germany's winning a decisive victory,

after her first pounce on Paris had failed. Thwarted by what his biographer calls "bad luck," under which he includes the Yser inundation, and bad weather both in Russia in 1914-15 and at Verdun in 1915; bound to an obstinate and unbending collaborator in Conrad von H tzen-dorff and handi-capped by an independent, reserved and almost taciturn nature, that roused neither love nor enthusiasm, he accomplished much by sticking to the German principles of attacking where the enemy is weakest. But his greatest claim to fame is that when he took over command immediately after the German defeat at the Marne, in a few days he reestablished order and reestablished confidence in a demoralized army.

Born in September, 1861, he entered, through the cadet schools, an ordinary line regiment, and was from 1887 to 1890 at the Kriegsakademie—where he was placed third in his class, Lauenstein (B'low's Chief of Staff in 1914) being first, and Freytag-Loringhoven (the military historian) second. From 1896 to 1902 he was in China, first as an instructor to Chinese troops, and then on the staff at Kiaochow, and later on that of the German Expeditionary Force in the Boxer troubles. The author, by the way, admits the complete failure of Germany to carry out her plan of converting China into a useful military ally like Turkey.

After three years' of command of a battalion and five years' General Staff service, Falkenhayn was suddenly promoted at the beginning of 1911 to the command of a Guard regiment, and two and a half years later was appointed Minister of War and lieutenant-general. Barely more than a year later he was chief of the General Staff in the field. That he should have been selected for this last post may be accounted for by the fact that, being present at Great Headquarters as Minister of War, it was easy to transfer Moltke's duties to him without attracting the attention which the introduction of another general would have occasioned. Zwehl suggests that B'low, commanding the Second Army, Hindenburg only just sent to Russia, and Goltz, on the retired list, were the possible candidates.

Except during the period when he was Chief of Staff, the 13th of September, 1914, to the 31st of August, 1916, Falkenhayn kept a diary, and from this extracts of great interest were printed. We learn that the demand for three extra army corps made by the General Staff in 1912-1913 was not "turned down" because the Reichstag refused to find money, as asserted by Ludendorff and others, but because the Minister of War could not find the cadres. The peace Army was already short 1,400 officers and 4,000 non-commissioned officers; and to form the three new corps and to provide for the usual wastage required roughly 5,200 officers and 19,500 non-commissioned officers more. Without lowering the quality and standard of the Army, the numbers could only be found gradually in the course of a period of years.

As early as the 10th of August, 1914, the Chief of the Military Cabinet approached Falkenhayn and asked him if he was prepared to take over the duties of Chief of the General Staff. Thus early had Moltke been found out. On the 3d of September there is an entry:

"Impressed again on Moltke and Stein (Deputy Chief of Staff) the necessity of occupying the north coast and also halting for rest on the Marne."

By the 31st of August Falkenhayn had become convinced of the danger threatening the German right, and on the 5th of September he records:

"The General Staff itself admits today that the retreat of the French is carried out in complete order, but it cannot come to a new decision;" and later, "Only one thing is certain: Our General Staff has completely lost its head. Schlieffen's notes do not help any further, and so Moltke's wits come to an end."

The astounding part is to follow. No information of importance came from the front during the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September (Battle of the Marne). On the 9th day (the last day of the Marne) Falkenhayn notes:

"When the General Staff told me this morning early that no information of any kind had come from the front, I went to Moltke, as it appeared to me to be incredible. But the incredible is true. Since early yesterday Moltke has only received one message from the five Armies on the right. And that was from Lieut. Colonel Hentsch, sent to the Second and Third Armies. It is to the effect that the right of the Second Army is holding on with difficulty, and the left, thanks to the support of the Third Army, appears to be making progress."

On the news of the retreat reaching the Supreme Command on the 10th, the first plan made was "to withdraw the front in Alsace behind the Rhine!" On the 12th, Falkenhayn was present at the conference of the Chief of the General Staff, with the Kaiser, and he records:

"The most interesting thing that I heard was that the General Staff don't know what has happened to the First Army (Kluck), nor how it now stands. It now turns out that the reverse it met with happened on the evening of the 8th of September."

General von Falkenhayn tries to make out that this entry was a mistake, and says, "the only reverse was when Hentsch brought the order to retire." But that was on the 9th, and Hentsch himself reported that the retirement was under way before he arrived. The truthfulness of his report is thus confirmed; and Kluck's post bellum claim that, when ordered back, he was about to beat Maunoury and then turn on the British Expeditionary Forces is finally exploded. The exhibition of the incompetence of the German General Staff in 1914, coupled with the exposure of the ways of that body in 1918, in the captured records of the German Fourth Army, must tarnish if not demolish for all time its carefully propagated reputation for efficiency; it was only successful in set pieces and against the unready, and not always then.

In excuse for Falkenhayn's decision to use the new reserve corps at Ypres in October, 1914, it is stated that "two former corps commanders reported they were fully fit to be employed, only their march capacity was not yet up to standard."

Other matters of interest that crop up are that Moltke, after his suppression, at once got to work to intrigue for Falkenhayn's removal, as being too young and not possessing the confidence of the Army; that it was Falkenhayn who suggested the employment of Hindenburg; on his own supersession on the 31st of August, 1916, he was offered the post of Ambassador at Constantinople, which was declined. Later, he was sent to Turkey for the purpose of reconquering Mesopotamia but the burning of the depots with all ammunition for the campaign at Haidar Pasha put an end to that scheme, and he was then sent to Palestine. He protested throughout that the Turks were not strong enough to take the offensive.

He was without doubt the most competent and most far-seeing of the German commanders and strategists.

(Reprint of review on pp. 146 to 149, April, 1926 number, *The Army Quarterly* (British).)

Of interest to all students of the Military History of the World War and of special value to the Command and G-2 Sections.

MEMOIRS OF MY PERIOD OF SERVICE 1906-1918. (AUS MEINER DIENSTZEIT 1906-1918)

By Field Marshal Conrad v. Hötzendorff, Formerly Austro-Hungarian Army, Vol. V, Oct.-Dec., 1914. with separate map portfolio, German text, 1,007 pages. (Vienna: Rikola Verlag, 1925.) Library No. 940.42201.

This is the fifth volume of the memoirs of Field Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorff, and probably the last, as the author died on August 25, 1925, in his seventy-third year. Considering the scale of his work, to finish it he would have had to live another twenty years and to fill another fifteen

volumes (not counting map supplements). The present instalment, comprising one thousand large pages of text and some forty maps in a separate case, covers but the three concluding months of 1914. * * * What Conrad has given us in his memoirs, and especially in the last volume, is a vast compilation of notes and documents, dumped down in masses, uncemented by a reasoned analysis, and therefore not suited for the ordinary reader, and not even for the military expert, unless he specializes on the very subject.

This, one might have thought, would impart a touch of drama to the work; but it does not—he lived and died unchanged in mind and unshaken in conceit. His comments, wherever they occur, take mostly the character of nagging accusations, and are practically of no value, except as showing his narrow, bitter, unteachable mind; but it is this poverty and blindness which makes him truthful almost beyond anything which a more self-critical person could attain. Never has a man responsible for a war drawn up such an indictment against himself as Conrad in his memoirs; seldom has an unsuccessful general admitted so much as he in the fourth and fifth volumes; but then never was any man more firmly convinced to the very end that no blame could possibly attach to his own person.

According to him, the Germans were responsible for the Austrian military disasters. "We were fooled by the Germans, in diplomatic as well as in military matters," is his thesis. The Germans did not finish with France in the time they had expected, and at the very outset, because of Italy's neutrality, had not been able to send as many divisions to the Russian front as had originally been planned; and Hindenburg, with the very scant forces under his command, won in East Prussia most spectacular victories over armies several times more numerous than his own, instead of marching where Conrad wanted him, but where he would have had none of the advantages which enabled him to win them. No doubt, for sentimental reasons the Germans were unduly preoccupied with East Prussia, and they have paid a heavy price for it. What probably annoyed Conrad most was the way in which some Vienna circles extolled the Germans, often beyond their real merit, and treated their own armies with a cynical, self-depreciating resignation, which lacked dignity, though not without some justification. The Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, Baron von Bolfras, wrote to Conrad on October 14, 1914: "I have by now submitted to His Majesty some 1600 recommendations for decorations, and in doing so have observed some rather characteristic things. Much good-will and smartness are mentioned; much stopping of *panics* and gathering in of scattered troops; holding out in difficult positions; defense and saving of transports, and so forth." It hardly needs saying that it was Conrad and not Bolfras who was primarily responsible for the choice.

(Extract from review on p. 694, Sept., 1926 number, *The Living Age*.)

Of interest to all students of the military History of the World War; of special value to the G-2 Section.

HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION

Lieut. Colonel F. E. Whitton, C.M.G. 315 pages. (London: Gale & Poldon, 1926.) Library No. 940.363.

Of the many methods of writing a divisional history, Colonel Whitton has adopted the easy narrative style which avoids meticulous detail. At the same time, he is at pains to outline the march of greater events, so that the significance of the battles in which the Division took part can be appreciated. All this is to be commended, but the description of trenches and trench warfare in general would have been no less informative if it had been woven into an account of the actual trench experience of the Division.

The 40th, as its number implies, was not one of the units which owed its being to the patriotic fervour which greeted the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. It began to assemble in September, 1915, and was completed whilst

the country was in a state of transition between voluntary enlistment and universal service. Thus all the more credit is due to those who trained the Division and served in it, for it won a very high reputation in the field.

In May-June, 1916, the 40th went to France and served its apprenticeship to active service in the Loos area. Before the end of the year it appeared on the Somme front, and, after enduring the miseries of the winter, followed up the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line. Then came its first offensive operation at Villers-Plouich and the vicinity in April and May, 1917, when all ranks and all arms did admirable work.

But, quite rightly, Colonel Whitton has a much longer tale to tell of the Battle of Cambrai when the 40th Division attacked Bourlon Wood—an epic struggle and, perhaps, the chief glory of the Division. Heavily engaged in the German offensive of March, 1918, the fortunes of the unit are not so easy to follow, though the personal experiences related are of absorbing interest. A more comprehensive account is given of the Battles of the Lys, but the absence of sketch maps throughout the book always makes it difficult to bear in mind the positions of the various units.

Reconstituted after its heavy losses, the Division eventually participated in the final victorious advance without being concerned in any heavy fighting. Thus its greater days are between November, 1917, and April, 1918, and on this period the author has done well to concentrate.

In works of this nature one naturally looks for appendices in which are gathered such vital information as orders of battle, changes in command, casualties, and honors and awards. Here all these are to seek, and those interested in such matters must glean what they may from the pages of the text.

(Reprint of review on pp. 432-433, May, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of special interest to the G-2 section.

TANNENBERG AS IT REALLY WAS. (TANNENBERG WIE ES WIRKLICH WAR)

By Max Hoffmann, General, German Army. German text, 94 pages. (Berlin: Verlag Fur Kulturpolitik, 1926.) Library No. 940.42111.

The author General Max Hoffmann, former first general staff officer of the German Eighth Army when the latter was operating in East Prussia in 1914, endeavors to prove in this volume that credit for the victory at Tannenberg does not belong to a single individual, but to the leaders and troops as a whole.

In the opinion of Lieut. General v. Altröck, German Army, Ret., as expressed in the 11 June number of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, this conception is generally correct, holds good for most battles, and will scarcely be contested in the case of Tannenberg.

A clear picture is given of the situation at the time of the Battle of Gumbinnen, showing how the Germans, despite considerable superiority on their part, broke off the battle as the result of General v. Prittwitz's decision in the midst of victory to retire across the Vistula. However, v. Prittwitz finally decided to assemble the Eighth Army along the Vistula in such a manner as to enable it to attack the Russian Narew Army.

Credit for having instigated this offensive grouping during the retreat was heretofore given to General v. Scholtz, Commander of the XX Army Corps and to his chief of staff, Colonel Hall.

The author however claims this credit for the headquarters of the German Eighth Army.

General Ludendorff is only occasionally mentioned and then generally in connection with allegedly faulty orders. Special mention is made of Generals v. François, v. Mackensen, v. Morgen, Otto v. Bülow, v. Scholtz, and others.

Lieut. General v. Altmack, German Army, Retired, in his above-mentioned critique of this book takes issue with the author's conclusion with respect to the credit to the Hindenburg-Ludendorff team. He states that the orders of an army, especially in mobile operations, can at best be only relatively correct, because army headquarters must issue its orders far from the critical points and without accurate knowledge of events, as concerns time and space. Much must always be left to the initiative of subordinate commanders who frequently should carry out only the spirit of the orders, or even depart from the latter under the pressure of new developments. That this was the case at Tannenberg is no reproach to the headquarters of the Eighth Army; it speaks rather well for the audacity and adjustability of the army command as well as of its subordinate commanders in that uninterrupted chain of the most serious crises.

The real significance of the Tannenberg victory lies much less in the concentration for the combat, than it does in the logical, unfaltering prosecution of the six-days battle in the presence of the constantly present threat in rear exercised by the Russian Niemen-Warsaw Army. In the opinion of General v. Altmack the successful execution of this battle has placed the Hindenburg-Ludendorff team among the great military leaders of all times, as in case of defeat the responsibility for failure would have rested with them alone.

The book is of general military historical interest as a contribution by an eye witness; of special value to the G-2 Section.

A. B.

END OF THE WORLD WAR ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT. (WELT-KRIEGSENDE AN DER MAZEDONSCHEN FRONT)

By Lieut. General Dietrich, German Army, Retired. (By Direction of the Bureau of Archives.) German text, 184 pages, 8 maps, 21 photographs. (Berlin: Gerhard-Stalling, 1925.) Library No. 940.445.

The real cause of the Bulgarian collapse was the defeat of the German Armies in France. Of the 22 German battalions and 72 German batteries on the Macedonian front at the end of 1917, only 3 battalions and 32 batteries remained at the end of August, 1918. The rest and numerous small units had left for the decisive theater; but there were still with the Bulgarians, according to the list of German units that took part, given in the appendix, 17 machine gun companies, 7 engineer companies, 9 airplane squadrons, besides detachments for flash ranging, sound ranging, signals, telephone, wireless, listening, pigeon service, anti-aircraft guns, searchlight, and line of communication units. Nine additional battalions were brought in from Rumania during the final offensive. German commanders and staff officers filled many of the most important posts.

The German-Bulgarian forces on the Macedonian front were organized as the Fourth, Second, First, and Eleventh Armies. The two former were east of Doiran, the British sector, watched the Aegean coast and Struma valley, and therefore took little share in the final battle. The First and Eleventh Armies were grouped under the command of General von Scholtz with a German staff. The First Army was commanded by a Bulgarian, the Eleventh Army and the two corps composing it by Germans, one division having a German general.

The outline of the campaign is simple. Attacked in the centre about Dobropolie, where the difficulties of ground were not so great as elsewhere, 2 French divisions forming the spear-point, the German-Bulgarian line fell back on the 15th and the 16th of September, and broke on the 17th, the front opening like double doors to admit the Allies. The German commanders made desperate efforts to fill the gap, but failed. On the 30th of September, driven off their line of communications by the direction of the Allied attack and bombed on narrow mountain roads by pursuing airplanes,

and with the relentless Serbians on their heels, the Bulgarians threw in their hand and begged for an armistice. Most of the German and Austrian contingents on the Adriatic coast managed to escape into Hungary.

The sudden collapse of Bulgaria has, it is stated, been a mystery to most Germans. It has often been attributed to treason. The German official reasons now given, put it down to lack of enthusiasm for the war, to disappointment that it was not a short war ending when the territory coveted by Bulgaria had been conquered, and to the character of the Bulgarian Army, which due to the lack of good officers and modern equipment was only fit to fight other Balkan armies and not those of first class Powers. The friction between the Bulgarians and their German masters is admitted; but in excuse it is urged that "*even the world-experienced and world-adept English officers did not understand consideration for the feelings of their Australian countrymen in war*"! The friction which was ever-increasing was due largely to the "younger brothers" seeing their Teutonic brothers better clothed and better fed, and, we learn from Bulgarian sources, sending off every scrap of food and raw material they could lay hands on to Germany. The Germans were blamed for failing to obtain a decisive victory; the talk of peace without annexations—Bulgaria went to war to get territory—aroused suspicion in 1917. In 1918 there were mutinies in the Bulgarian Army, and its commanders refused to make any more attacks.

The official statement that the German officers showed lack of *savoir-faire* in the management of their allies has produced a storm of protest in German periodicals. It has elicited the further fact that the Bulgars treated conquered Serbian territory with consideration, regarding it as their future property; the Germans drained it of everything, treated it as a temporary possession to be exhausted of supplies. Bulgarian gendarmes and police actually arrested Germans for house-breaking and theft. That German generals had the Bulgarian National Anthem played and dealt out German decorations by the basketful did not compensate for their presence.

Little is said about operations opposite the British, where a series of rocky terraces made a successful assault out of the question. The loss of the impregnable position of Doiran is attributed to the Bulgarians deserting.

The curious inadaptability of the German officers is unconsciously brought out by the book. In a country rather more rugged than Wales, with only mountain tracks instead of roads, few bridges and only one railway, the Germans issued orders and made appreciations for movements which could apply only in non-mountainous country with perfect road-net like Northern France, and could be carried out only by willing troops and well trained staffs.

(Extract from review on p. 156, *British Army Quarterly*, April, 1926.)

Of general interest as a contribution to the military history of the World War; of special value to the G-2 Section.

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION: A CONDENSED STUDY

By W. D. Puleston, Capt. U. S. A. 154 pages. (Annapolis: U. S. Naval Institute, 1926.) Library No. 940.427.

This book contains a concise account, supported by sixty-eight excellent charts, of the events leading up to and including the naval and land operations of the British Dardanelles Expedition in the World War.

No bibliography or other references to sources are given, the author stating that he alone is responsible for all facts and opinions presented in his work.

This work is of interest to all officers, especially with respect to the naval attacks and effects of naval fire on seacoast fortifications, as well as that of the sea coast batteries on naval vessels.

(For a detailed critique of this book see review by Major Sherman Miles, C.A.C., U. S. Army, p. 1666, *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, August, 1926.)

A. B.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA, 1914-1918. BASED ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Compiled by Brig. General F. J. Moberly, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., p.s.c.,
Vol. III, 460 pages. (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1925.) Library
No. 940.45301.

It will be remembered that the second volume of the Official History of the Mesopotamian Campaign terminated with the surrender of Kut, "a tale of tragedy relieved only by the fruitless heroism of the British troops." (*R. U. S. I. Journal*, Vol. LXX, No. 477, p. 178.) The misfortunes of the British arms therein recorded where due to the grave defects in the system, or rather lack of system, for the higher direction of the operations by the Government. The tangled chain of "a multitude of councillors," through which the orders of the Supreme Authority were issued, led, inevitably, not only to uncertainty in policy, but—what is more fatal—to enterprises being sanctioned for which the forces available were insufficient and the administrative preparation entirely inadequate.

Happily, Sir William Robertson, in January, 1916, shortly after assuming the responsibilities of Chief of Imperial General Staff, succeeded in persuading the War Cabinet to sanction the disentanglement and shorten up this chain of higher control, a change which, though too late to avert the surrender of Kut, resulted in the subsequent narrative of the campaign, as unfolded in the volume under review, being a record English men and women can read and study with pride and profit. The volume, in fact, starting at the bottom of the pit of tragic failure, rises with steady and unchecked ascent and ends in a complete attainment of the objectives aimed at.

The military student may find it convenient to group the lessons in this phase of the Mesopotamian Campaign under three headings: (i) Strategic direction; (ii) Administrative reconstruction and maintenance; and (iii) Tactical leadership, though, of course, ever having in mind the close connection and interdependence of these three main branches of the art of war.

Strategically the real issues were henceforth rightly envisaged. Mesopotamia though an important factor in the problem of ensuring the safety of India, must be subordinated to the needs of the main theater of war. For this reason no further hazardous enterprise could be allowed. Even the recovery of Kut itself was not permissible until it was clear that the force available for that purpose had been adequately built up in strength, equipment and supplies. The occupation of Bagdad and subsequent operations were similarly safeguarded against risk by all reasonable prevision. Finally, it is to be noted that the decision of the Government to place the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in direct communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India and the General Officer commanding in chief in Mesopotamia, the clarity of the instructions henceforth issued under Sir Robertson's signature, and the complete mutual understanding established between Sir Charles Monro and General Maude greatly facilitated this higher control and form a model for future guidance. The tantalizing and elusive factor in the Mesopotamia strategic problem throughout this time was the hope of Bratoff's cooperation from the northeast, a hope which the malignant influence of the Russian revolution diminished slowly but surely and in the end finally extinguished.

Yet, however great credit may be justly given to the strategical direction of His Majesty's troops in Mesopotamia from 1916 onwards, such guidance would have been of no avail but for the no less vital administrative re-construction. It is pleasing to see that the official history in its, perhaps necessarily compressed record of the lines on which this all important work was carried out, emphasizes what indeed General Maude hastened to state in his first despatch home, that the firm administrative foundations for the winter campaign of 1916-1917 were laid, and well laid, by Sir Percy

Lake, who had labored unceasingly to that end during his period of command. The successful completion of the task owed very much to the lavish despatch of personnel and material by the authorities at the War Office, especially the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, Sir John Cowans, to the whole-hearted cooperation of the Government with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the personal supervision of General Maude himself during the first three and a half months of his command; but though all these contributed indispensable aid and wise direction, the main credit for the construction of the machinery of army maintenance which henceforth was to work so effectively and smoothly would seem due to the officer upon whom the responsibility lay, Major-General McMunn, the Inspector-General of Communications.

General Moberly reminds us on the authority of Major-General Sir Charles Callwell, that Sir William Robertson was entirely responsible for the selection of General Maude, a comparatively junior officer, for the supreme command in Mesopotamia. Never was a difficult choice more absolutely justified by results. If Maude had a fault, it was that of Napoleon, i.e., a thoroughness and unsparing attention to details which tend somewhat to over-centralization; but this tendency was more than counter-balanced by Maude's supreme gifts of leadership, a genius for gaining the confidence and affection of all ranks under his command, a masterly knowledge of the details of his profession, a clear, level-headed and fearless judgement in difficult strategic situations and a heaven-sent gift of tactical inspiration in the handling of his troops in action. Space does not permit here of any detailed analysis of this last quality. It must suffice to recommend to the reader a close study of Maude's masterly scheme of attack by punches, first on Shumrau Bend, then on the Khudhaira Bend, combined with feints on the Husaini Bend and on the Sannaiyat, and followed by a supreme blow on the Dahra Bend, and by the advance on the left bank of the Tigris which consummated that brilliant achievement, the taking of Kut. Well worthy of study are the occupation of Bagdad and the subsequent actions (the official historian prefers the good old fashioned expression, affairs) to the northeast and north which, though failing through lack of Russian cooperation to bring into the net the remnants of the XIII and XVIII Turkish Corps, drove them finally back to Mosul and secured the tranquillity of the British Army during the enforced rest of the approaching summer. Whether in these operations Maude's cavalry reaped as much harvest as he hoped is perhaps open to question, but his use of wireless in directing the movements of the various detached columns is a particularly interesting example of the extension of a Commander-in-Chief's control, and proportionate diminution of the freedom of his subordinate commanders, which that invention had brought about, a re-adjustment requiring more than ever close mutual understanding and trust.

A striking feature in all these operations is the stubborn fighting of the Turks and their capacity for delivering well-timed counterattacks.

The official historian is much to be congratulated on his maintenance throughout this volume of the high standard attained by him in its predecessors. The writer of an official history is faced with a task more difficult than that of other workers in the historical field, in so much as he is forbidden to record comments of praise or blame or express judgement. He is dependent therefore on his personal skill for the marshalling of his facts so clearly and intelligently that his readers may without other aid form for themselves the right conclusions. No higher compliment can be paid to Brigadier General Moberly than that he has succeeded in doing this.

(Reprint of review on pp. 647-649 August, 1926 number, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.)

Of general value to all students of the military history of the World War; of special value to the Command, G-2, and G-3 Sections.

YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH

By Fred R. Marvin, Editor-in-Chief, New York Commercial. 95 pages. (New York: New York Commercial, 1926.) Library No. 356.45.

"An *exposé* of movements and organizations conceived in, and directed from, foreign countries, working with and through International agencies, seeking to destroy the Army and Navy of the United States, make ineffective the R.O.T.C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of preparedness and prevent military training in the schools and colleges."

Of interest to all officers.

III. NEW TRANSLATIONS RECEIVED

From the French

THE BATTLE OF COURCELLES-MÉRY. JUNE 9-11, 1918

By Colonel De Ripert d'Alauzier. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*La Bataille de Courcelles-Méry*." An Article in the *Revue Militaire Française*, August-October, 1925.) 51 pages (typed).

THE MEDICAL SERVICE. (1924)

By Chief Surgeon Spire, French Army, *École Supérieure de Guerre*. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Service de Santé*." Library No. 358.602.) 409 pages (typed). Instructors' file No. P.H. 38-4.

From the German

WAR EXPERIENCES AND CANNAE PRINCIPLES IN THE WORLD WAR

By Major Geyer, German Army. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Kriegserfahrungen und Cannae im Weltkrieg*." Library No. 940.371.) 32 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1490-S.

IV. MAGAZINES RECEIVED

United States

Weeklies:

Army and Navy Journal.
Army and Navy Register.
Federal Reporter.
Literary Digest.
Saturday Evening Post.
Time.

Semi-Monthlies:

American Rifleman.
Recruiting News.
Rider and Driver.
The Pointer.
The Spur.

Monthlies:

Aero Digest.
American Mercury.
Atlantic Monthly.
Bulletin of the Pan American Union.
Coast Artillery Journal.
Chemical Warfare.
Current History.
Historical Outlook.
Infantry Journal.
International Book Review.
Military Surgeon.
National Geographic.
New Mexico Historical Review.
Official Railway Guide.
Review of Reviews.
Scientific American.
Scientific Monthly.
The Bookman.
U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.
Western Golfer.
World's Work.

Bi-Monthlies:

Army Ordnance.
Field Artillery Journal.
Military Engineer.
Quartermaster Review.
The Annals.

Quarterlies:

Americana.
American Journal of International Law.
American Historical Review.
Annals of Iowa.
Cavalry Journal.
Foreign Affairs.
Geographical Review.
Journal of American History.
Marine Corps Gazette.
North American Review.
The Remount.
Yale Review.

England

Weeklies:

Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette.
London Illustrated News.

Monthlies:

Royal Artillery Journal.
Tank Corps Journal.

Quarterlies:

Army Quarterly.
Cavalry Journal.
Round Table.
Royal Engineers Journal.
Royal United Service Institution.

France

Weeklies:

L'Illustration.

Monthlies:

Revue d'Artillerie.
Revue d'Infanterie.
Revue Militaire Française.

Bi-Monthlies:

Revue de Cavalerie.

Germany

Weeklies:

Militär-Wochenblatt.

Monthlies:

Heerestechnik.
Kriegskunst im Wort und Bild.

Quarterlies:

Wissen und Wehr.

Italy

Monthlies:

La Cooperazione Delle Armi.

Spain

Monthlies:

La Guerra y su Preparacion.

Canada

Semi-Monthlies:

Military Gazette.

Cuba

Monthlies:

Boletin del Ejercito.

V. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SERVICE SCHOOLS

FROM THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL Instructors' File No.

Military Organization—The Army of the United States. Conference......P.H. 148-94

FROM THE FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Schedule for the Advanced Class—1926-1927......P.H. 187-29
Schedule for the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class, Fall, 1926......P.H. 187-30
Schedule for Battery Officers' Class, 1926-1927......P.H. 187-31

FROM THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

Methods of Instruction "The Fifteen Minute Tale." Lecture......P.H. 182-117
Methods of Instruction—"The Fifteen Minute Talk"—Assignment of Subjects......P.H. 182-118
Military History—Preparation of Historical Monograph......P.H. 182-119
Army of the United States—The National Guard. Conference......P.H. 182-120
Army of the United States—The Organized Reserves. Conference......P.H. 182-121
Army of the United States—Reserve Officers' Training Camps. Lecture......P.H. 182-122
Army of the United States—R.O.T.C. Training During the College Year. Lecture......P.H. 182-123
Army of the United States—Citizens' Military Training Camps. Lecture......P.H. 182-124
Army of the United States—Manpower of the U. S. and Its Mobilization in Time of War. Lecture......P.H. 182-125
Mobilization—Suggested Form for a Unit Mobilization Plan. Conference......P.H. 182-126
Methods of Instruction and Military History. Lecture......P.H. 182-127
Mobilization—Unit Mobilization Problems. Exercise......P.H. 182-128

MISCELLANEOUS

The Dardanelles Expedition. A condensed study by Captain W. D. Puleston, U.S.N......480-B
Maneuvers of the Army Air Service, 1926. By Brig. Gen. J. E. Fechet, A.C......120-LL
Military Role of Aviation in Morocco. Translation from "La Revue de Paris".....120-KK
Practice Teaching for Secondary School Teachers. Bulletin from Dept. of the Interior......1910-A
The American Teacher. Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior......1910-B
Practices and Objectives in Training for Foreign Service (Teaching)......1900-A
Military Training of Youths of School Age in Foreign Countries. Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior......1370-I
Schools for Adults in Prisons. Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior......1710-H
Report of the Committee of the National Council of Education on Standards and Tests for Measuring the Efficiency of Schools and School Systems......1710-G

July-September, 1926

<i>Main Streets of the Nation. A Series of Projects on Highway Transport for Elementary Schools.</i> Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-F
<i>A Community Center. What it is and How to Organize It.</i> Bulletin from Dept. of the Interior.....	1870-A
<i>Elementary Instruction of Adults.</i> Bulletin from Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-G
<i>Educational Tests.</i> Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-F
<i>Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education.</i> Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-E
<i>Education Surveys.</i> Bulletin, Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-C
<i>Surveys of Higher Education.</i> Bulletins, Dept. of the Interior.....	1880-B 1880-C

VI. SUBJECT INDEX

OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED, MAGAZINE ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

AIR CORPS

- COMBAT AVIATION WITH THE GERMANS. (L'AVIATION DE BATAILLE CHEZ LES ALLEMANDES.) By Major "T", French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, Sept., 1926, p. 353. 10 pages.
- GERMANY AND THE WAR IN THE AIR. (L'ALLEMANDE ET LA GUERRE DE L'AIR.) By General von Hoepfner, German Army. 1923. (Translation from the German into French.) 265 pages. Library No. 940.401.
- THE IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES AND THEIR DEFENSE. By Capt. M. C. Ensorsharp, British Army.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, August, 1926, p. 527. 12 pages.
- IRISH AIR FORCE. By James Fitzmaurice, Commander.—*Aero Digest*, Sept., 1926, p. 192. 2 pages.
- LINKING THE AMERICAS BY AIR. By Col. J. A. Azciarte, Mexican Army.—*Aero Digest*, Sept., 1926, p. 190. 2 pages.
- THE OFFENSIVE POWER OF AIR CRAFT. By Lieut. Commander V. D. Herbster, U.S.N.—*United States Naval Institute Proceedings*, Sept., 1926, p. 1701. 8 pages.
- OUR FLIGHT OVER THE NORTH POLE. By Floyd Bennett.—*Aero Digest*, Sept., 1926, p. 175. 3 pages.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE

- A PLEA FOR A STRONG ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE. By Lieut. Col. Hoysted, U.S.A.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Aug., 1926, p. 156. 5 pages.

ARMIES

General

- ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK. By League of Nations. For review see p. 13.
- ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—*Current History*, Sept., 1926, p. 933, Oct., 1926, p. 101.

United States

- THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF. By John L. Hines, Major General, U.S.A.—*The Military Engineer*, Sept., 1926, p. 351. 4 pages.

Europe

- FRANCE REDUCES HER ARMY.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept., 1926, p. 9.
- GERMAN ARMY SINCE DEFEAT. (L'ARMÉE ALLEMANDE DEPUIS DÉFAITE.)
- SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY TO 1914. By Sheppard. For review see page 20.
- MANEUVER HISTORY OF THE 5TH DIVISION. DIVISION MANEUVERS 7-10 SEPT., 1925. (MANÖVERGESCHICHTE DER 5 DIVISION. DIVISIONSMANÖVER 7-10 SEPT., 1925.) By Headquarters III Army Corps, Swiss Army. Library No. 357.16, Document No. 790.P.

MANEUVER HISTORY OF THE 6TH DIVISION. DIVISION MANEUVERS 21-24 SEPT., 1925. (MANÖVERGESCHICHTE DER 6 DIVISION. DIVISIONSMANÖVER VOM 21-24 SEPT., 1925.) By Headquarters III Army Corps, Swiss Army. Library No. 357.16, Doc. No. 790.P. SWISS ARMY MANEUVERS 1925. With Supplement. By U. S. Military Attache, Berlin. 1926. Library No. 357.16, Doc. No. 790.P.

Asia

THE MORALE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY. By 1st Lieut. W. J. Clear, 30th Inf., U.S.A.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 257. 6 pages.

ARTILLERY

See also under World War (Artillery).

ARTILLERY IN MOROCCO AND THE EXPERIENCES OF 1925. (L'ARTILLERIE AU MAROC ET L'EXPÉRIENCES DE 1925.) By Capt. Courbis, French Army.—*Revue d'Artillerie*, June, 1926, p. 578. 18 pages. July, 1926, p. 65. 29 pages.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY IN THE OFFENSIVE AS ACTUALLY CONCEIVED IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. (L'EMPLOI DE L'ARTILLERIE DANS L'OFFENSIVE COMMENT IL EST ENVISAGÉ ACTUELLEMENT EN FRANCE ET EN ALLEMAGNE.) By Major v. Buchalet, French Army.—*Revue d'Artillerie*, Aug., 1926, p. 136. 40 pages.

Heavy

CHARACTERISTICS OF 8-INCH GUNS AND 12-INCH MORTARS. By Capt. G. W. Ricker, U.S.A.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Aug., 1926, p. 161. 8 pages.

Antiaircraft

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY ON THE OFFENSIVE. By Major G. A. Wildrick, U.S.A.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 256. 21 pages.

ESSAY ON THE ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. (ESSAI SUR L'ORGANISATION DU TIR ANTI-AÉRIEN.) By Major Paul Vauthier, French Army.—*Revue d'Artillerie*, Aug., 1926, p. 184. 23 pages.

CAVALRY

OPERATIONS OF BUDIENNY'S CAVALRY DURING THE POLISH RETREAT FROM THE UKRAINE. (OPÉRATIONS DE LA CAVALERIE DE BUDIENNY PENDANT LA RETRAITE POLONAISE D'UKRAINE.) By Capt. Ruby, French Army.—*Revue de Cavalerie*, July and Aug., 1926, p. 519. 30 pages.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

CHEMICAL WARFARE. WHAT SHALL BE THE ATTITUDE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON RESOLUTIONS ABOLISHING IT. By Col. Vedder, U.S.A.—*Military Surgeon*, Sept., 1926, p. 273. 3 pages.

THE ENIGMA OF THE RHINE. CHEMICAL STRATEGY IN TIME OF PEACE AND TIMES OF WAR. (ÉNIGME DU RHIN. LA STRATÉGIE CHIMIQUE EN TEMPS DE PAIX ET EN TEMPS DE GUERRE.) By V. Lefebure, Major, French Army. French text, 246 pages. 1926. Library No. 940.375.

STOKES MORTAR FIRE CONTROL. By Capt. M. E. Baker, C.W.S., U.S.A.—*Chemical Warfare*, Sept., 1926, p. 8.

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By D. Starch. Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. 1925. Library No. 370.15.

FOUNDATION OF METHOD. INFORMAL TALKS ON EDUCATION. By W. H. Kilpatrick. 1926. Library No. 371.3.

- HOW TO STUDY AND TEACHING HOW TO STUDY. By McMurry. 1909. Library No. 371.3.
- HOW TO STUDY AND WHAT TO STUDY. By R. L. Sanwick. 1915. Library No. 371.3.
- HOW TO THINK. By John Dewy. 1925. Library No. 136.72.
- INTEREST AND EFFORT IN EDUCATION. By John Dewy. 1913. Library No. 370.1.
- METHODS OF TEACHING IN HIGH SCHOOLS. By S. C. Parker. 1920. Library No. 371.3.
- PREPARATION AND USE OF NEW-TYPE EXAMINATIONS. By D. G. Peterson. 1925. Library No. 371.27.
- PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION. (PSYCHOLOGIE DE L'ÉDUCATION.) By Gustave Lebon. French text, 342 pages. 1924. Library No. 370.15.
- RESEARCH FOR TEACHERS. By B. R. Buckingham. 1926. Library No. 371.3.
- THE TEACHING OF HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS. By W. S. & H. H. Mills. 1925. Library No. 371.3.
- THE LEARNING PROCESS. By S. S. Colvin, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois. 1916. Library No. 371.3.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY, GENERAL

United States

- DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP. By Wilbur C. Abbott.—*Yale Review*, Oct., 1926, p. 1. 16 pages.
- HISTORY OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, 1827-1927. By Hunt. For review see page 19.
- THE OVERLAND MAIL. 1849-1869. PROMOTER OF SETTLEMENT. PRECURSOR OF RAILROADS. By Le Roy Hafen. For review see page 18.
- THE OUTLAWS OF CAVE-IN-ROCK. By Otto A. Rothert. 1926. Library No. 973.
- PRESIDENT WILSON, A STUDY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. (LE PRÉSIDENT WILSON, ÉTUDE SUR LE DÉMOCRATIE AMERICAINE.) By Daniel Halevy. French text, 272 pages. 1919. Library No. 940.381.
- PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS FOR MENTAL DISEASES, 1923. By H. Hoover, Secretary, Department of Commerce. Library No. 616.85.
- LIST OF BRIDGES OVER THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE U. S. By U. S. War Department. 1926. Library No. 351.815.
- HISTORY OF TENNESSEE. By William R. Garrett & Albert V. Goodpasture, 1904. Library No. 976.8.
- THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, PORTS AND HARBORS. By Edward H. Schultz, Col., Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.—*The Military Engineer*, Sept.-Oct., 1926, p. 395. 7 pages.

Mexico

- THE FOREIGN POLICIES OF MEXICO TODAY. By P. E. Calles.—*Foreign Affairs*, Oct., 1926, p. 1. 5 pages.
- CHURCH AND STATE IN MEXICO. A BRITISH VERSION.—*The Living Age*, Sept., 1926, p. 569. 3 pages.

Chile-Peru

- OUR GOVERNMENT BLUNDERS IN TACNA-ARICA. By S. A. Maginns, former U. S. Minister to Bolivia.—*Current History*, Oct., 1926, p. 47. 6 pages.
- THE TACNA-ARICA PLEBISCITE. A CHILEAN VIEW. Editorial.—*Review of Reviews*, Sept., 1926, p. 316.

EUROPE—GENERAL

CENTRAL EUROPE. (L'EUROPE CENTRALE.) By Frederick Naumann, Member German Reichstag. 1917. (Translation from the German into French.) Library No. 940.301.

EUROPEAN MILITARISM IN A NEW PHASE. By Wayne E. Stevens. —*Current History*, Sept., 1926, p. 909.

Austria

THE CALVARY OF AN EMPEROR. By Werkman. For review see page 19.

Bulgaria

BULGARIA AND THE AEGEAN. By Hamilton Armstrong.—*Foreign Affairs*, Oct., 1926, p. 148. 4 pages.

France

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRANCE. VOLS. 27 TO 36. 2 JULY TO 3 SEPT., 1926. (BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE FRANCE. 27-36. 2 JUILLET 3 SEPT., 1926.) By French Government. Library No. 944.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. By Gareth Garrett.—*Sat. Evening Post*, Aug., 1926, p. 6. 2 pages.

THE SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE SINCE 1789. FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. (LES SOURCES DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE DEPUIS 1789. AUX ARCHIVES NATIONALES.) By Charles Schmidt. 1907. French text, 288 pages. Library No. 944.

Germany

GERMANY AS A REPUBLIC. (L'ALLEMAGNE EN RÉPUBLIQUE.) By Paul Gentizon, 1924. French text, 254 pages. Library No. 945.

GERMAN REVOLUTION. NOV. 1918 TO JAN. 1919. (LA RÉVOLUTION ALLEMANDE. NOV. 1918-JAN. 1919.) Paul Gentizon, 1920. Library No. 945.

MONARCHIAL PROSPECTS IN GERMANY.—*Lit. Digest*, Aug. 28, 1926, p. 14.

WHAT GERMANY MEANS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept. 28, 1926, p. 16.

Great Britain

BRITISH POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. By Sir Frederick Maurice, —*Foreign Affairs*, Oct., 1926, p. 114. 8 pages.

GREAT BRITAIN FEARS OF FRANCO GERMAN AMITY.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept. 4, 1926, p. 20.

THE POUND STERLING. By Gareth Garrett.—*Sat. Evening Post*, Sept. 11, 1926, p. 12. 6 pages.

Greece

THE EX-KING CONSTANTINE. RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SECRETARY. (L'EX-ROI CONSTANTINE. SOUVENIRS D'UN ANCIEN SECRÉTAIRE.) By George Meals. 1921. Library No. 940.311.

Portugal

LESSONS IN PORTUGUESE. By V. Larbaud.—*The Living Age*, Aug., 1926, p. 7. 6 pages.

PORTUGAL IN REVOLUTION. By V. Austin.—*The Living Age*, Aug., 1926, p. 284. 4 pages.

Rumania

RUMANIA IN THE GRIP OF OLIGARCHY. By Silas Bent.—*Current History*, Oct., 1926, p. 41. 6 pages.

Russia

ABOUT THE MOUJIK. (AUTOUR DU MOUJIK.) By Raoul Labry. 1923. Library No. 947.09.

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA. VOL. I. 1790-1894. (HISTOIRE DU MOUVEMENT RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE EN RUSSIE. I 1790-1894.) By J. W. Bienstock. French text, 318 pages. Library No. 947.09.

LETTERS FROM THE GRAND DUKES TO NICOLAS II. (LETTRES DES GRAND DUCS À NICOLAS II.) By M. Lichnovsky. 1926. French text, 265 pages. Library No. 940.4205.

LETTERS FROM THE EMPRESS ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA TO THE EMPEROR NICOLAS II. (LETTRES DE L'IMPÉRATRICE ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA À L'EMPEREUR NICOLAS II.) By W. Bienstock. 1924. French text, 556 pages. Library No. 940.4205.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY. (ENQUÊTE JUDICIAIRE SUR L'ASSASSINAT DE LA FAMILLE IMPERIALE RUSSE.) By Nicolas Sokoloff. 1924. French text, 339 pages. Library No. 947.09.

MEMOIRS OF RUSSIA. (MÉMOIRES DE RUSSIE.) By Jules Legras. 1921. French text, 445 pages. Library No. 940.4201.

PERSONAL JOURNAL OF NICOLAS II. FORMER CZAR OF RUSSIA. (JOURNAL INTIME DE NICOLAS II.) By Nicolas II. Former Czar of Russia. 1925. Library No. 940.4205.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MARCH 1917 TO JUNE 1918. (LA RÉVOLUTION RUSSE MARS 1917. JUIN 1918.) By Claude Anet, 1919. French text, 4 vols. Library No. 940.4205.

Africa

ARTILLERY IN MOROCCO AND THE EXPERIENCES OF 1925. (L'ARTILLERIE AU MAROC ET L'EXPÉRIENCES DE 1925.) By Capt. Courbis, French Army.—*Revue d'Artillerie*, July, 1926, p. 65. 29 pages.

MOROCCO THE DANGER SPOT IN WORLD POLITICS. By Pierre Crabitès.—*Current History*, Sept., 1926, p. 829. 7 columns.

WARFARE IN MOROCCO. By Courtesy of the French Military Attache.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, Aug., 1926, p. 572. 8 pages.

Asia

CHINA'S RELATIONS TO THE GREAT POWERS. By Harold Quigley.—*Current History*, Sept., 1926, p. 866. 12 columns.

FOREIGN PERIL IN CHINA.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept., 1926, p. 17.

PEKING TO LHASA. By Sir Cecil Pereira. Major General, British Army. 1925. Library No. 915.50.

SYRIA. By Leonard Stein. 95 pages. 1926. Library No. 939.4.

HISTORY, MILITARY, GENERAL

ON THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY. (ZUM STUDIUM DER KRIEGSGESCHICHTE.) By Staff Capt. Oscar Regele, German Army.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, 25 August, 1926, p. 258.

LIST OF HISTORICAL EXAMPLES AND REFERENCES. By the G.S.S., 1925-26. Library No. 357.17.

WARRIORS IN UNDRESS. By Hudleston. For review see page 19.

INFANTRY

THE GREATEST FIGHTING MACHINE. By Major General J. G. Harbord, U. S. Army.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 242. 3 pages.

THE FIGHTING UNIT. By Lieut. Col. W. B. Burt, U. S. Army.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 237. 5 pages.

HANNIBAL'S INFANTRY. By J. H. Grant, U. S. Army.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 280. 7 pages.

INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY

FIELD INTELLIGENCE. By Major B. C. Denning, British Army.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, August, 1926, p. 478. 12 pages.

- INTELLIGENCE OF THE FUTURE. By Lieut. Col. H. G. De Waitville, British Army.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, August, 1926, p. 478. 12 pages.
- THE FRENCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. By Lieut. Col. H. P. Wilson, U.S.A.—*U. S. Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 273. 7 pages.
- TRAINING OF THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. ORGANIZATION OF A TOUR OF DUTY WITH THE ARMY CORPS. 1 MAP. (FORMATIONS DES OFFICIERS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS. ORGANISATION D'UN STAGE AU CORPS D'ARMÉE. 1 CARTE.) By Lieut. Col. Paquet, French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, Aug., 1926, p. 179. 25 pages. Sept., 1926, 30 pages.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

America

- FOR AN ALL AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept. 18, 1926, p. 21.

Europe

- GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CHINA. By Nicholas Roosevelt.—*Foreign Affairs*, Oct., 1926, p. 80. 11 pages.
- WHAT GERMANY MEANS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—By *Lit. Digest*, Sept. 25, 1926, p. 16.

World Commerce

- THE EFFECTS OF THE WORLD WAR ON TRADE. By Siman Litman, Prof. Economics, University of Illinois, Sept., 1926, p. 23. 7 pages.
- THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF FOREIGN MARKETS AND THEIR RELATION TO PUBLIC POLICY. By Prof. Richmond T. Bye, University of Pennsylvania.—*The Annals*, Sept., 1926, p. 1. 11 pages.
- TENDENCIES OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. D. Durand.—*The Annals*, Sept., 1926, p. 12. 11 pages.

LANGUAGES

- A MILITARY WORD AND PHRASE BOOK. (GERMAN-ENGLISH.) By Professor F. Sefton Delmar, War Academy, Berlin, German. 1912. 234 pages. Library No. 355.03.

LAW

- FEDERAL REPORTER. (2d) Volume 11, April-June, 1926. Library No. 345.5.
- TEMPORARY CUMULATIVE DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, 1926. Library No. 345.5.

LAW, INTERNATIONAL

- INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS WITH NOTES AND INDEX. By Naval War College. 1926. Library No. 341.
- DOCUMENTS FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. (Supplement to American Journal of International Law, Vol. 20, July, 1926.) By League of Nations Committee of Experts. 288 pages. Library No. 341.

LAW, MILITARY

- CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF PUBLISHED VOLUMES OF OPINIONS AND DIGESTS OF OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 1912-1924. Library No. 344.03.

LIBRARIES

- THE JOHN CEDAR LIBRARY. THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL REPORT. By Board of Directors, 1925. Library No. 025.123.

LOGISTICS

See also under World War (Logistics).

- THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. By F. G. Jonah, Chief Engineer, St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Former Lieut. Col. U.S.A.—*The Military Engineer*, Sept., Oct., 1926, p. 363. 6 pages.
- LONG DISTANCE MOTOR CONVOY OPERATION. (SECOND PAPER) MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE AND PRE-INSPECTION OF CAMP SITES. Major Charles McClure, Q.M.C., U.S.A.—*The Quartermaster Review*, Sept., 1926, p. 29.

MEDICAL CORPS

- ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE FIELD. By Maj. M. B. H. Ritchie.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, August, 1926, p. 539. 11 pages.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

- AN ATTACK ON DRAFT ARMIES.—*Lit. Digest*, Sept. 18, 1926, p. 14.
- WORLD FOOD RESOURCES. By Alonzo E. Taylor.—*Foreign Affairs*, Oct., 1926, p. 18. 15 pages.
- COMPARISON FOR ARMIES AGREED ON AT GENEVA. By Editor, *Army and Navy Journal*.—*Army and Navy Journal*, Aug. 14, 1926, p. 1193.
- THE COMMITTEE ON IMPERIAL DEFENSE. ITS EVOLUTION AND PROGRESS. By Major General Sir George Aston, British Army.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, Aug., 1926, p. 465. 15 pages.
- YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH. By Fred Marvin. For review see page 34.

NAVIES

- ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—*Current History*, Sept., 1926, p. 933. Oct., 1926, p. 101.

United States

- HISTORIC SHIPS OF THE NAVY. By Robert W. Nesser, U.S.N.—*Naval Institute Proceedings*, Sept., 1926, 17 pages.
- OUR NAVY THE RIGHT ARM OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. By C. A. Tinker.—*Current History*, Oct., 1926, p. 53. 7 pages.
- THE AMERICAN NAVY AND THE DEAD SEA. By Lieut. Commander J. C. Thomas, U.S.N.—*Naval Institute Proceedings*, Sept., 1926, p. 1689. 12 pages.

Great Britain

- CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY. By a Canadian Contributor.—*The Round Table*, Sept., 1926, p. 748. 9 pages.

PSYCHOLOGY, MORALE, LEADERSHIP

- RACE AND PSYCHOLOGY. By Prof. T. R. Garth.—*Scientific Monthly*, Sept., 1926, p. 240. 6 pages.
- THE MORALE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY. By 1st Lieut. W. J. Clear, 30th Infantry, U.S.A.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 527. 6 pages.
- THE NORMAL MIND. By Burnham. Library No. 136.7.
- OBEDIENCE IN THE ARMIES. (L'OBÉISSANCE AUX ARMÉES.) By General Cordonnier, French Army. French text, 267 pages. 1924. Library No. 357.8.
- THE PSYCHOLOGY OF EVERY DAY LIFE. By Brever. 1924. Library No. 150.
- INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR. By Overstreet. 1925. Library No. 150.1.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING. By A. E. Philipps. 1925. Library No. 808.5.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. By J. A. Winans. 1925. Library No. 808.5.

SCHOOLS, MILITARY

THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. By Le Roy Smith, Lieut. Col., Inf-Res.—*The Military Engineer*, Sept.-Oct., 1926, p. 410. 2 pages.

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL. By Stuart C. Godfrey, Major C. of E., U.S.A.—*The Military Engineer*, Sept.-Oct., 1926, p. 355. 2 pages.

HOW OUR DOUGHBOYS ARE MADE AT OUR LARGEST SCHOOLS. By Elbridge Colby.—*Current History*, Oct., 1926, p. 60. 3 pages.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND CADETS, U. S. M. A. 1926. Library No. 355.421.

THE RASP. Cavalry School Annual, 1926. Library No. 355.452.

RELATIVE TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY TO THE ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE DE GUERRE. (A PROPOS DU CINQUANTENAIRE DE L'ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE DE GUERRE.) By Lieut. Col. De Nericat, French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, 1926, p. 244. 6 pages.

THE RED GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY OF SOVIET RUSSIA.—*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, August, 1926, p. 464. 14 pages.

STRATEGY

STRATEGY. By Colonel Culman, French Army. For review see p. 14.

STRATEGY-OPERATION-TACTICS. (STRATEGIE-OPERATION-TAKTIK.) By Capt. Dr. Oscar Regele, German Army.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, Sept., 1926, p. 111.

STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL ASPECTS OF COAST DEFENSE IN THE FUTURE. By Col. S. Brind.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 243. 14 pages.

TACTICS, COMBINED ARMS

THE INFANTRY ARTILLERY TEAM. By Capt. G. P. Baldwin, Inf.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 245. 7 pages.

STUDIES IN COMBAT. (ÉTUDES SUR LE COMBAT.) By Charles Baux, Capt., French Army, 1921. Library No. 357.5.

THE GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION. (LA DIVISION DE L'INFANTRIE ALLEMANDE.) By J. M.—*Revue d'Infanterie*, Aug., 1926, p. 145. 30 pages.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF A SERBIAN CROSSING OF THE SAVE RIVER AT SASHINTZI ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1914. (GLÜCKLICHE ABWEHR EINES SERBISCHEN SAWE ÜBERGANGES BEI SASCHINTZI AM 6 SEPTEMBER 1914.) By Konrad Leppa.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, 25 August, 1926, p. 262.

TANKS

See also under World War Russian Theater.

BRITISH TANKS IN RUSSIA. By Lieut. Colonel E. Hope-Carson, British Army, D.S.O., M.C.—*The Royal Tank Corps Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 168. 3 pages.

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTITANK DEFENSE. (ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER KAMPFWAGENABWEHR.) An Editorial.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, 4 August, 1926.

- PROBLEM OF COMBAT TANKS IN 1926. (LA PROBLÈME DE CHAR DE COMBAT IN 1916.) By Lieut. Col. Pigeaud, French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, Aug., 1926, p. 219. 25 pages.
- TANKS IN DEFENSE. By Major Tilly, British Army.—*The Royal Tank Corps Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 163.
- THE TANK IN THE WORLD WAR. By Capt. George Rarey, U.S.A. (Tanks).—*U. S. Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 287. 7 pages.

MILITARY TRAINING

- MILITARY TRAINING AND PEACE. By Col. L. Van Schaick, U.S.A.—*Infantry Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 252. 5 pages.
- TRAINING MANAGEMENT. By Bjornstad. For review see page 17.

TYPOGRAPHY

- STYLE MANUAL OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. By George Carter, Public Printer, 1926. Library No. 655.25.

WAR, ART OF

- A STUDY OF WAR. AN INAUGURAL LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ON THE 23D OF FEBRUARY, 1926. By Major General Sir Ernest Swinton, British Army. For review see page 13.
- ELEMENTARY TACTICS OR THE ART OF WAR. BRITISH SCHOOL. By Major Walsh. For review see page 17.
- MODERN WAR ON LAND, IN THE AIR, AND UNDER THE WATER. (LA GUERRE MODERNE SUR LE TERRE, DANS LES AIRS, ET SOUS LES EAUX.) By Luigi Barizini. 1917. French text, 262 pages. Library No. 940.349.
- WAR EXPERIENCES AND CANNAE PRINCIPLES IN THE WORLD WAR. By Major Geyer, German Army. For review see page 15.
- WARFARE. A STUDY OF MILITARY METHODS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. By Spaulding, Nickerson and Wright. For review see page 13.

WARS

Napoleonic Wars

- BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NAPOLEONIC ERA INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (BLIBIOGRAPHIE DES NAPOLEONISCHEN ZEITALTERS EINSCHLIESSLICH DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORDAMERIKA.) By Fred Kircheisen. 1908. German text, 2 Vols. Library No. 944.
- NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1812 AND THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW. By Belloc. For review see page 21.

United States

- NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. By P. H. Hart, Prof. of History, Hampden College, Virginia.—*Current History*, Oct., 1926, p. 91. 6 pages.
- GENERAL JACKSON'S SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN, June, 1862. By Lieut. Clarence Deems, U. S. Army.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 215. 14 pages.
- THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AS EXEMPLIFIED BY ROBERT E. LEE. Lieut. Col. Cooper, U.S.A.—*The Coast Artillery Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 239. 3 pages.
- FIGHTING RED CLOUD'S WARRIORS. By C. A. Brainstool. 1926. 238 pages. Library No. 973.81.
- THE STORY OF LITTLE BIG HORN. CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT. By Graham. For review see page 20.

Boxer Rebellion, China

WHEN THE POWERS MARCHED INTO PEKING. By W. M. P. Russell.—*The Living Age*, Sept., 1926, p. 620. 10 pages.

Future War

THE ARMY SECURITY PROBLEM IN THE NEXT GREAT WAR. By Major B. C. Denning, British Army.—*The Royal Engineers Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 411. 6 pages.

THE BROKEN TRIDENT. By Spanner. For review see page 16.

GARMANY AND THE NEXT WAR. (L'ALLEMAGNE ET LA PROCHAINE GUERRE.) By von Bernhardt, General, German Army. 1916. (Translation from the German into French.) Library No. 356.8.

WORLD WAR—GENERAL

ABOUT THE WAR. (À LA GUERRE.) By Lord Northcliffe. 1917. (Translation from the English into French.) Library No. 940.349.

THE BREAKDOWN IN 1918. (DER ZUSAMMENBRUCH 1918.) Remarks on the Work of the Investigating Committee. By Capt. Greiner, German Army, Retired.—*Wissen und Wehr*, July, 1926, p. 321. 16 pages.

CATALOG OF THE ITALIAN LITERATURE ON THE WORLD WAR IN THE FRENCH LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF WAR. (CATALOG METHODIQUE DE FONDS DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET MUSÉE DE GUERRE.) By P. H. Michel, Chief Italian Section. 1923. French text, 468 pages. Library No. 940.303.

THE CAUSE OF THE VICTORY. (LES ORIGINES DE LA VICTOIRE.) By J. M. Bourget, 1923. Library No. 940.3451.

DEFEAT AS VIEWED FROM THE OTHER SIDE. (LES DESSOUS DE LA DÉFAITE.) By K. F. Nowak. 1923. (Translation from the German into French.) Library No. 940.490.

DEVASTATED EUROPE. (L'EUROPE DEVASTÉE.) By W. Muehlon. 1918. French text, 261 pages. Library No. 940.4105.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR. OUTLINE OF PLAN. EUROPEAN SERIES. By James T. Showell, Ph.D., LL.D. 1924. Library No. 940.321.

THE EUROPEAN WAR. (LA GUERRE EUROPÉENNE.) By G. Ferrero. 1926. French text, 310 pages. Library No. 940.310.

FALSE INFORMATION DURING THE GREAT WAR. (LES FAUSSES NOUVELLES DE LA GRANDE GUERRE.) By Dr. Lucien Graux. 1918. French text, 7 vols. Library No. 940.312.

THE FINANCIAL PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR. (PRÉPARATION DE CONDUITE FINANCIÈRE DE LA GUERRE.) By J. Reisser, Prof. University of Berlin. 1916. (Translation from the German into French.) 221 pages. Library No. 940.321.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR. 1914-1918. (LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE MONDIALE. 1914-1918.) By Lieut. Col. Repington, British Army. 1922. (Translation from the English into French.) 711 pages. Library No. 940.3451.

FROM WAR TO PEACE. RECOLLECTIONS AND DOCUMENTS. (DE LA GUERRE À LA PAIX. SOUVENIRS ET DOCUMENTS.) By L. L. Klotz. 1924. French text, 254 pages. Library No. 940.310.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. 1914-1918. VOL. III. THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. FROM THE SAMBRE TO THE MARNE. By German Bureau of Archives. For review see page 23.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR 1914-1918. VOL. IV. THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. THE BATTLE. (DER WELTKRIEG 1914-1918. VIERTER BAND. DER MARNE FELDZUG. DER SCHLACHT.) By German Bureau of Archives. 1926. Library No. 940.344.

- HOW A CYCLE OF LEGENDS CAME INTO BEING. (COMMENT NAÎT UN CYCLE DE LEGENDS.) By F. Van Langenhove. Belgium Documentary Bureau. 1923. French text, 268 pages. Library No. 940.314.
- ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR 1914. By Hannotaux. For review see page 22.
- INTIMATE NOTES OF THE PRINCESS BLÜCHER. (NOTES INTIMES DE LA PRINCESSE BLÜCHER.) By the Princess Blücher, England. 1922. (Translation from the English into French.) 241 pages. Library No. 940.310.
- JOURNAL OF LEE MERIWETHER. SPECIAL ATTACHE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS. 1916-1918. (JOURNAL DE LEE MERIWETHER. ATTACHÉ SPECIAL DE L'AMBASSADE AMÉRICAINE À PARIS. 1916-1918.) Lee Meriwether. 1922. French text, 339 pages. Library No. 940.409.
- KITCHENER AND THE WAR. (KITCHENER ET LA GUERRE.) By Sir George Arthur. 1921. (Translation from the English into French.) 1921. 323 pages. Library No. 940.310.
- MEMOIRS OF ALEXANDER ISWOLSKY, FORMER AMBASSADOR FROM RUSSIA TO PARIS. 1906-1910. (MÉMOIRES D'ALEXANDRE ISWOLSKY, ANCIEN AMBASSADEUR DE RUSSIE À PARIS. 1906-1910.) By Alexander Iswolsky. 1923. (Translation from the Russian into French.) 312 pages. Library No. 940.312.
- MEMOIRS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE. (MÉMOIRES DU KRONPRINZ.) By William of Hohenzollern, former Crown Prince of Germany. 1922. (Translation from the German into French.) 310 pages. Library No. 940.310.
- MEMOIRS OF MY SERVICE. By Conrad v. Hötzendorff. For review see page 27.
- MEMOIRS OF SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN. FORMER AMBASSADOR FROM ENGLAND TO RUSSIA. 1910-1917. (MÉMOIRES DE SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN. ANCIEN AMBASSADEUR D'AGLANTEERE EN RUSSIE.) By Sir George Buchanan. 1925. (Translation from the English into French.) 308 pages. Library No. 940.310.
- MILITARY EFFORT OF THE ALLIES ON THE FRENCH FRONT. (L'EFFORT MILITAIRE DES ALLIES SUR LE FRONT DE FRANCE.) By J. Revol, Lieut. Col., French Army. French text, 91 pages. Library No. 940.4101.
- NOTES BY A CHIEF ENGINEER DURING THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-1918. By Brig. General G. W. Baker, British Army.—*The Royal Engineer Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 422. 15 pages.
- THE OVERTHROW. (L'EFFONDREMENT.) By P. Scheidemann. President Council of German Ministers. 1923. (Translation from the German into French.) 279 pages. Library No. 940.310.
- RECOLLECTIONS. (SOUVENIRS.) By Take Jonesco. Rumanian Deputy. 1919. French text, 248 pages. Library No. 940.4401.
- WAR FINANCES OF GERMANY. (LES FINANCES DE GUERRE DE L'ALLEMAGNE.) By Charles Rist, Prof. of Law. University of Paris. French text, 294 pages. Library No. 940.222.
- WAR RECOLLECTIONS OF M. ERZBERGER. FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF GERMANY. (SOUVENIRS DE GUERRE DE M. ERZBERGER. ANCIEN MINISTRE DES FINANCES D'ALLEMAGNE.) By M. Erzberger. 1921. (Translation from the German into French.) Library No. 940.310.
- THE WORLD CRISIS. (LA CRISE MONDIALE.) By W. Churchill. 1925. (Translation from the English into French.) Library No. 940.312.
- WAR LITERATURE. A SYSTEMATIC AND CRITICAL HANDBOOK OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. 2 AUGUST 1914 TO 11 NOV. 1918. (LA LITTÉRATURE DE GUERRE. MANUEL MÉTHO-

DIQUE ET CRITIQUE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE. 2 AOÛT 1914-11 NOVEMBRE 1918.) By Jean Vic. Librarian National Library. 1923. French text, 5 vols. Library No. 940.303.

Artillery

GERMAN MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY IN THE WORLD WAR. (DEUTSCHE GEBIRGSARTILLERIE IM WELTKRIEG.) By Lieut. Larson, German Army, Ret.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, August 11, 1926, p. 190.

Causes, Background and Issues

GERMANY THE ANNEXATIONIST. (L'ALLEMAGNE ANNEXATIONISTE.) By S. Grumbach, 1917. French text, 408 pages. Library No. 940.415.

FRANCE BEFORE GERMANY. (LA FRANCE DEVANT L'ALLEMAGNE.) By George Clemenceau, 1918. French text, 344 pages. Library No. 940.310.

THE FALSEHOODS OF 3 AUGUST 1914. (LE MENSONGE DU 3 AOÛT 1914.) By * * *. 1917. French text, 396 pages. Library No. 940.312.

NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT GERMANY. (PAS D'ILLUSIONS SUR L'ALLEMAGNE.) By Maurice Muret. 1918. French text, 335 pages. Library No. 940.356.

GERMAN HAUGHTINESS. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A CRISIS. (L'ORGUEIL ALLEMANI. PSYCHOLOGIE D'UN CRISE.) By Maurice Muret. 1915. French text, 345 pages. Library No. 940.312.

I ACCUSE. (J'ACCUSE.) By A German (Dr. Richard Grelling). 1919. (Translation from the German into French.) 334 pages. Library No. 940.312.

THE CRIME. (LE CRIME.) By A German (Dr. Richard Grelling). 1917. (Translation from the German into French.) Library No. 940.312.

BELGIAN DOCUMENTS. (DOCUMENTS BELGES.) By A German (Dr. Richard Grelling). 1919. (Translation from the German into French.) 232 pages. Library No. 940.4111.

GREATER GERMANY. THE WORK OF THE XX CENTURY. (LE PLUS ALLEMAGNE. L'OEUVRE DU 20^È SIÈCLE.) By Otto R. Tennenburg. 1916. (Translation from the German into French.) 338 pages. Library No. 940.312.

MOLTKE. THE MAN WHO MADE THE WAR. By Richard Grelling. (Translation from the German into English.)—*Cirrent History*, Sept., 1926, p. 916. 20 columns.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HUNGARY. (LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA HONGRIE.) By G. Beck, Professor, University of Berne, Switzerland. 1917. (Translation from the German into French.) 247 pages. Library No. 940.312.

THE CASE OF HUNGARY'S GUILT. By Ernest Ludwig.—*The North American Review*, Sept., 1926, p. 487. 11 pages.

THE GERMAN WAR AND THE UNIVERSAL CONSCIENCE. (LA GUERRE ALLEMANDE ET LA CONSCIENCE UNIVERSELLE.) By Albert Prince of Monaco. 1919. 170 pages. Library No. 940.315.

Command and Staff

AT THE 3D BUREAU OF THE THIRD G. H. Q., 1917-1918. (AU 3^ÈME BUREAU DU TROISIÈME G. Q. G., 1917-1918.) By Major Lauré, French Army. 1923. 274 pages. Library No. 940.2723.

LUDENDORFF PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF. (LUDENDORFF PEINT PAR LUI-MÊME.) Ludendorff, General, German Army. 1922. (Translation from the German into French.) 151 pages. Library No. 940.349.

ERICH V. FALKENHAYN, GENERAL OF INFANTRY. By H. V. Zwehl, General, German Army. 1926. German text, 341 pages. Library No. 940.361.

MY EVENINGS AT THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY. (MES SOIRÉES AU GRAND QUARTIER DE L'ARMÉE ALLEMANDE.) By Vernon Kellog, Professor Stanford University, U.S.A. 1919. (Translation from the English into French.) French text, 154 pages. Library No. 940.361.

FOUR YEARS OF COMMAND 1914-1918. FIRST ARMY; GROUP OF ARMIES OF THE EAST. ARMIES OF PARIS. (QUATRE ANNÉES DE COMMANDEMENT 1914-1918. 1ER ARMÉE; GROUP D'ARMÉE DE L'EST; ARMÉES DE PARIS.) By General Dubail, French Army. 1920. (French text, 3 vols. Library No. 940.4101.

FOUR YEARS AT AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS. (QUATRE ANS AU G. Q. G. AUSTRO-HONGROIS.) By A. von Crammon, General, German Army. 1922. (Translation from the German into French.) French text, 321 pages. Library No. 940.361.

Fortification

See also under Strategy

FORTIFIED PLACES AND FORTIFICATION DURING THE WAR 1914-1918. DEFENSE OF THE NORTH. INTRENCHED CAMP OF LITTLE. (PLACES FORTES ET FORTIFICATION PENDANT LA GUERRE DE 1914-1918. DÉFENSE DU NORD. CAMP RETRANCHÉ DE LILLE.) By General Lebas, French Army. 1923. French text, 177 pages. Library No. 940.378.

Logistics

GERMAN RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE CHAMPAGNE FROM THE AUTUMN OF 1915 TO THE SUMMER OF 1916. (DIE DEUTSCHEN EISENBAHNAUTEN VOM HERBST 1915 BIS SOMMER 1916.) By Lieut. Colonel E. Hoffman, German Army, Ret.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, August, 1926, p. 194.

Balkan Theater

WHY RUMANIA WENT TO WAR. (POURQUOI LA ROUMANIE A FAIT LA GUERRE.) By J. Ursu, Prof. of History, 1919, University of Jasey, Rumania. French text, 280 pages. Library No. 940.443.

NOTES ON THE RUMANIAN WAR 1916-1917. (NOTES SUR LA GUERRE ROUMANIE 1916-1917.) By N. P. Connène, 1917. French text, 255 pages. Library No. 940.443.

A HISTORIC DRAMA. THE RESURRECTION OF THE SERBIAN ARMY. ALBANIA-CORFOU. (UN DRAME HISTORIQUE LA RÉSURRECTION DE L'ARMÉE SERBE. ALBANIA-CORFOU.) By de Ripert d'Alauzier, Lieut. Col., French Army. 1923. French text, 240 pages. Library No. 940.4421.

END OF THE WORLD WAR ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT. (WELTKRIEGSENDS AU DER MAZEDONISCHEN FRONT.) By Lieut. General Dietrich, German Army, Ret. German text, 184 pages. For review see page 30.

Italian Theater

ITALY AGAINST GERMANY. (L'ITALIE CONTRE L'ALLEMAGNE.) By G. A. Borgese, Prof. University of Rome. 1917. (Translation from the Italian into French.) 248 pages. Library No. 940.4301.

Russian Theater

BREST-LITOWSK. By S. Gumbach. 1918. French text, 124 pages. Library No. 940.42153.

TANNENBURG AS IT REALLY WAS. By Max Hoffmann. For review see page 29.

- TANNENBERG AS IT REALLY WAS.** (TANNENBERG, WIE ES WIRKLICH WAR.) A review of the work by General Noskoff, former Quartermaster General, Third Russian Army.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, August 11, 1926, p. 186.
- THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.** (LA DÉCOMPOSITION DE L'ARMÉE RUSSE.) By Nicholas Monkévitz, General, Russian Army. 1919. (Translation from the Russian into French.) 225 pages. Library No. 940.4201.
- BRITISH TANKS IN NORTH-WEST RUSSIA.** By Lieut. Col. E. Hope-Carson, D.S.O., M.C., British Army.—*The Royal Tank Corps Journal*, Sept., 1926, p. 168. 3 pages.

Turkish Theater

- FIVE YEARS IN TURKEY.** (CINQ ANS DE TURQUIE.) By Liman von Sanders, General, German Army. 1923. (Translation from the German into French.) 376 pages. Library No. 940.4501.
- THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA 1914-1918. BASED ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.** Compiled by Brig. General Moberly. For review see page 32.
- THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.** By Puleston. For review see page 31.
- THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION ACCORDING TO ENGLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.** (L'EXPÉDITION DES DARDANELLES D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIALES ANGLAIS.) By Testis, 1917. French text, 348 pages. Library No. 940.452.
- TWO YEARS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. STUDIES OF THE MORALE AND POLITICS OF THE GERMANS AND YOUNG TURKS.** (DEUX ANS DE GUERRE À CONSTANTINOPLE. ÉTUDE DE MORALE ET POLITIQUE ALLEMANDES ET JEUNNES-TURQUES.) By Dr. Harry Stuermer, former correspondent, Cologne Gazette. 1917. (Translation from the German into French.) 265 pages. Library No. 940.4505.
- THE BATTLES AROUND JERUSALEM IN THE LATE AUTUMN OF 1917.** (KAEMPFE UM JERUSALEM IM SPÄTHERBST 1917.) By Major General Boehme, German Army, Retired.—*Wissen und Wehr*, July, 1926, p. 356. 13 pages.
- THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.** (LES MASSACRES D'ARMÉNIE.) By Dr. Johannes Lepuis, President German Mission to the Orient. 1919. (Translation from the German into French.) 332 pages. Library No. 940.4505.

Western Front

- SCENES FROM THE GREAT WAR.** (SCÈNES DE LA GRANDE GUERRE.) By Luigi Barizini. 1916. French text, 346 pages. Library No. 940.4305.
- POSITION WAR IN 1914-1918.** (DER STELLUNGSKRIEG 1914-1918.) Editorial in *Wissen und Wehr*, July, 1926, p. 337.
- THE TRIAL OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.** (LA PROCÈS DE LA NEUTRALITÉ BELGE.) By Emile Waxweiler. 1916. French text, 136 pages. Library No. 940.4111.
- BELGIUM NEUTRAL AND LOYAL.** (LA BELGIQUE NEUTRE ET LOYALE.) By Emile Waxweiler. 1915. French text, 304 pages. Library No. 940.4111.
- HOW THE BELGIANS RESISTED THE GERMAN DOMINATION.** (COMMENT LES BELGES RÉSISTENT LA DOMINATION ALLEMANDE.) By Jean Massart, Royal Academy of Belgium. 1916. French text, 473 pages. Library No. 940.4111.
- PARIS DURING THE MOBILIZATION, 31 JULY 22 AUGUST 1914.** (PARIS PENDANT LA MOBILISATION, 31 JUILLET 22 AOÛT 1914.) By Antoine Delecraz. 1916. French text, 334 pages. Library No. 940.352.

- THE MARCH ON PARIS, 1914. (LA MARCHÉ SUR PARIS, 1914.) By A. v. Kluck, General, German Army. 1922. (Translated from the German into French.) 185 pages. Library No. 940.4113.
- A RUSSIAN WORK ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1914, IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE. (EIN RUSSISCHES WERK ÜBER DEN FELDMARSH 1914, IN BELGIEN UND FRANKREICH.) A review by Garke of Vol. I, The World War 1914-1915, by W. F. Nowiske.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*, August 11, 1926, p. 183.
- GENERAL GOURAUD. FROM FEZ TO STRASSBURG. (LA GÉNÉRAL GOURAUD. DE FEZ À STRASSBURG.) By Marcel Jay. 1920. French text, 211 pages. Library No. 940.4105.
- MANGIN. By M. Dutreb and P. A. de Granier de Cassagnac. 1920. French text, 252 pages. Library No. 940.4105.
- MARCHAND. By M. Dutreb. 1922. French text, 253 pages. Library No. 940.4105.
- RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR VOL. I. AUGUST 1914 TO SEPTEMBER 1915. (SOUVENIRS DE LA GUERRE. 1 AOÛT 1914 TO SEPTEMBRE 1915.) By Vice Admiral Ronarch, French Navy. 1921. French text, 234 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- WAR RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE. (SOUVENIRS DE GUERRE DU KRONPRINZ.) By William of Hohenzollern, former Crown Prince of Germany. 1923. (Translation from the German into French.) 470 pages. Library No. 940.4101.
- THE WAR OF MOVEMENT. A MEETING ENGAGEMENT NEUFCHATEAU. 22 AUGUST 1914. (LA GUERRE EN ACTION. UN COMBAT DE RENCONTRE NEUFCHATEAU, 22 AOÛT 1914.) By A. Grasset. 1924. Major French Army. French text, 106 pages. Library No. 940.41131.
- MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL GALLIENI. THE DEFENSE OF PARIS. 25 AUGUST TO 11 SEPTEMBER 1914. (MEMOIRS DU MARÉCHAL GALLIENI. DÉFENSE DE PARIS 25 AOÛT-11 SEPTEMBRE 1914.) By Gallieni, Marshal of France. 1926. French text, 252 pages. Library No. 940.41139.
- OPERATIONS OF THE XXI ARMY CORPS 1 AUGUST TO 13 SEPTEMBER 1914. (OPÉRATIONS DU 21^e CORPS D'ARMÉE, 1^{er} AOÛT-13 SEPTEMBRE 1914.) By General Legrand-Giarde. 1922. French Army. French text, Library No. 940.41139.
- THE CAPTURE OF FORT DOUAUMONT. 1 MAP. (LA PRISE DU FORT DE DOUAUMONT. [1] CROQUIS.) By General J. Rouquerol, French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, August, 1926, p. 204. 15 pages. Sept., 1926, p. 339. 15 pages.
- REIMS 1 AUG. TO 31 DECEMBER 1914. (REIMS 1^{er} AOÛT-31 DÉCEMBRE 1914.) By Jules Poirier, 1917. French text, 352 pages. Library No. 940.4112.
- IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE 1915. (EN BELGIQUE ET EN FRANCE 1915.) By Luigi Barizini. 1916. French text, 276 pages. Library No. 940.4105.
- THE GERMANS AT SAINT-DEI. 27 AUGUST-10 SEPTEMBER 1914. (LES ALLEMANDES À SAINT-DEI. 27 AOÛT-10 SEPTEMBRE 1914.) By Raoul Allier, 1917. French text, 297 pages. Library No. 940.4122.
- THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS ACCORDING TO THE WAR DIARY AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE GERMAN FOURTH ARMY, 9 TO 30 APRIL, CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY. (LES BATAILLES DES FLANDRES D'APRÈS LE JOURNAL DE MARCHÉ ET LES ARCHIVES DE LA IV^e ARMÉE ALLEMANDE, 9-30 AVRIL 1918. DOCUMENTS SECRÈTS PRIS À L'ENEMI.) By Col. Tournès and Capt. Berthemet, French Army. 1925. French text, 395 pages. Library No. 940.31512.
- THE FIRST SEVEN ENGLISH DIVISIONS. (LES SEPT PREMIÈRES DIVISIONS ANGLAIS.) By Lord Ernest Hamilton. 1917. (Transla-

- tion from the English into French.) 280 pages. Library No. 940.4111.
- THE HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION. By Lieut. Col. Whitton. For review see page 28.
- THE ACTION OF AN INTERIOR DIVISION IN A GENERAL OFFENSIVE, FRENCH 48TH DIVISION FROM 20 TO 31 AUGUST 1918. (ACTION D'UNE DIVISION ENCRADÉE DANS UNE OFFENSIVE D'ENSEMBLE.) 2 maps. By Major Janet, French Army.—*Revue Militaire Française*, August, 1926, p. 145. 34 pages. September, 1926, p. 273. 30 pages.
- GERMAN OCCUPATION IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM 1914-1918. (L'OCCUPATION ALLEMANDE EN FRANCE ET EN BELGIQUE.) By George Gromaire, 1925. French text, 501 pages. Library No. 940.4105.
- THE SECRET PLANS OF THE GERMANS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE. 1915-1918. (LES PLANS SECRETS DE LA POLITIQUE ALLEMANDE EN ALSACE-LORRAINE. 1915-1918.) By Charles Schmidt, 1922. French text, 261 pages. Library No. 940.316.
- THE MARTYR TOWNS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM. (LES VILLES MARTYRES DE FRANCE ET DE BELGIQUE.) By Marius Vachon, 1918. French text, 211 pages. Library No. 940.4105.

Naval Operations

- THE SITUATION OF THE MARITIME ARMAMENT OF FRANCE FROM 1914 TO 1919. (LA SITUATION DE L'ARMEMENT MARITIME EN FRANCE 1914 À 1919.) By Maurice Collin, LL.D., College of Political Science, Paris, 1920. French text, 214 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- TIRPITZ. By Gaston Raphaël, 1922. French text, 198 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- THE MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL SCHEER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET DURING THE WORLD WAR. (MÉMOIRES DE L'AMIRAL SCHEER, COMMANDANT EN CHEF DE LA FLOTTE ALLEMANDE DE HAUT MER PENDANT LA GUERRE MONDIALE.) By Admiral Scheer, German Navy, 1924. (Translation from the German into French.) 414 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- THE NAVAL WAR IN THE ADRIATIC. (LA GUERRE NAVALE DANS L'ADRIATIQUE.) By A. Thomaize, Capt. French Army. 1925. French text, 247 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- THE NAVAL WAR IN THE ZONE OF THE ARMIES OF THE NORTH. (LA GUERRE NAVALE DANS LE ZONE DES ARMÉES DU NORD.) By Capt. Reeves, French Naval Reserve. 1925. French text, 263 pages. Library No. 940.480.
- THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AS VIEWED FROM THE "DERFFLINGER." (LA BATAILLE DU JUTLAND VUE DE "DERFFLINGER.") By George von Hase, Capt. German Navy. 1926. (Translation from the German into French.) 183 pages. Library No. 940.484.

Peace Negotiations and Treaties

- PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE FRANCO-GERMAN SETTLEMENT. (LE PRÉSIDENT WILSON ET LA RÉGLEMENT FRANCO-ALLEMAND.) By Louis P. Alaux. 1924. 318 pages. Library No. 940.381.
- WHAT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE IN PARIS IN 1918-1919. (CE QUI PASSE RÉELLEMENT À PARIS EN 1918-1919.) By Colonel House, Plenipotentiary, U.S.A., 1923. (Translation from the English into French.) 344 pages. Library No. 341.2.
- THE PEACE OF BUCHAREST, 7 MAY 1918. (LA PAIX DE BUCHAREST 7 MAY 1918.) By D. Iasovici, LL.D., University of Paris. 1918. French text, 217 pages. Library No. 341.2.